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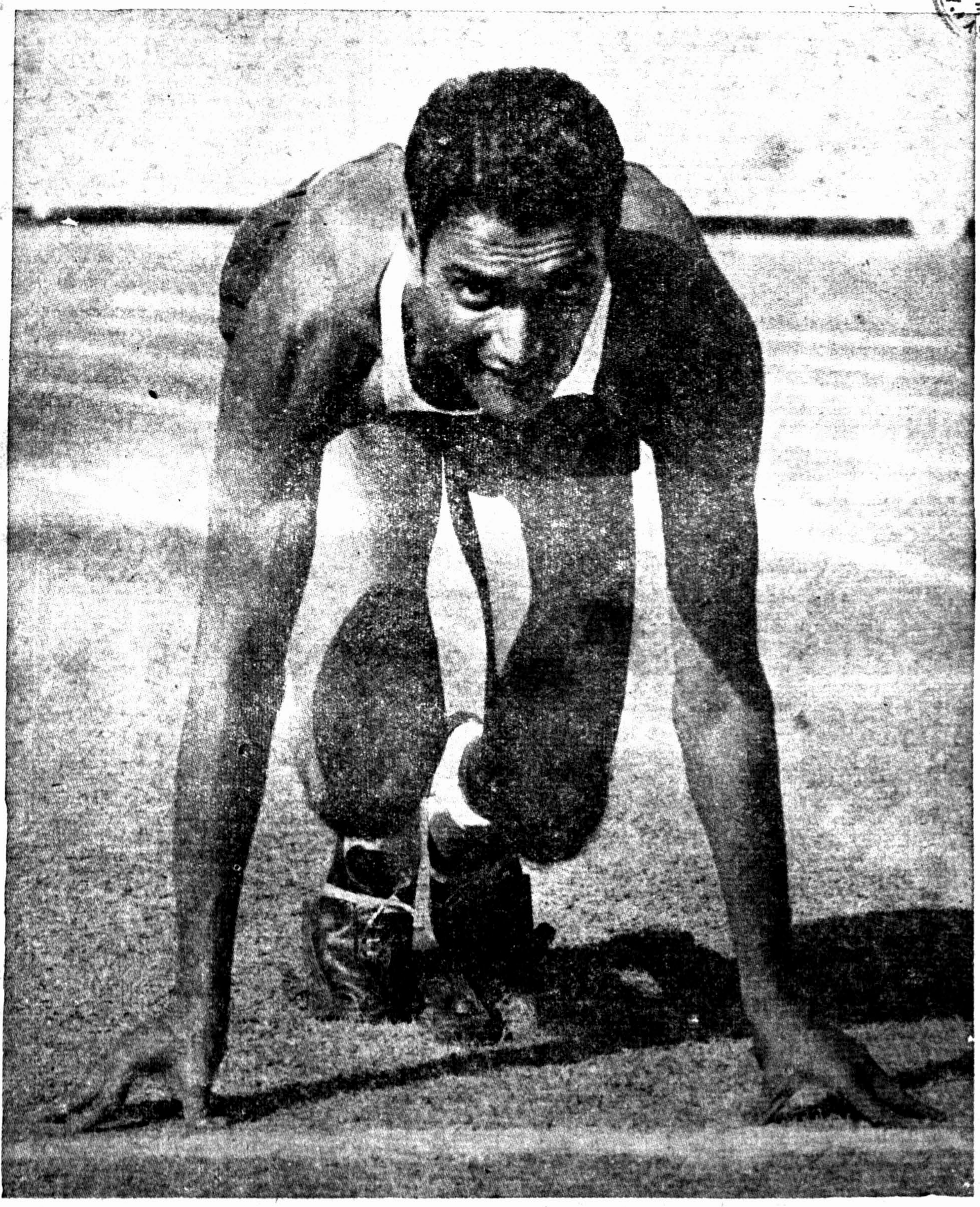
...TION OF THE BRANCH BOMBAY ...F THE

FASTEST MAN IN ASIA



A fine action study of Lavy Pinto, famed Bombay sprinter about to get off to a flying start. Lavy is India's Helsinki hope and is receiving a short but intensive course of training in London before the olympics in July.

— Photo by Godwyn

Terror Cult In Arab Lands

SEE PAGE 5

The Cycle Rolls On

BY J. K. BLACKBURN

SOME time ago, Communist Russia found time to inform the Russians that an early Russian experimenter invented the first bicycle. In fabricating this fiction, the Soviet press acknowledged the importance of the bicycle to the people of the world.

Demand for the bicycle is greater than in the '90s, considered its golden era. This is bowing to mass production, refinements in styling and a soaring birth rate, says the writer of this article condensed from the Circle Arrow Retailer.

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The first bicycle was a far cry from today's models. It had two wheels and a frame, but there the resemblance ends abruptly. In 1816, Baron von Drais of Mannheim on the Rhine, Germany, invented the original bicycle called the Drasina, or, sometimes, the "hobby horse". As von Drais put it, he had developed "an aid to speedy walking." It was foot-propelled — that is, powered by a person's strides — and made entirely of wood.

A similar model was introduced in the United States about 1819 at Troy New York where a small number of these bicycles was made that year. However, the few bicycle manufacturers of that day were soon compelled to close their shops because the public did not take to bicycle riding. Moreover, certain physicians maintained the newfangled walking aids caused "diseases of the legs"

A Scotchman's contribution to better cycling led to a clash with the defenders of law and order. Along in 1840, Kirkpatrick MacMillan added foot-treadles to the bike. He treadled the 70 miles from Kier to Glasgow to show what his model could do. For exciting the populace, he was jailed at his journey's end, and thus became the only known martyr to the cause of bicycles.

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Bicycle manufacturing was attempted again in the United States in 1869. A limited group of enterprising Americans began to manufacture Pierre Lallement's colloquially named "Bone Shaker". The machine, evolved in Paris in 1885, was made entirely of wood and without springs or bearings. The nickname was appropriate. The Bone Shaker nearly jarred the rider to death when ridden cobblestone streets.

This model featured a front wheel slightly higher than the rear and was the first practical crank-driven bicycle. Unlike the modern models, which are powered from the rear wheel, the crank and the pedals for driving the bicycle were connected to the front wheel axle. A number of Americans started to make Bone Shakers in small shops scattered throughout the eastern part of the country. Everything was hand-wrought. Although the Bone Shaker was a great improvement over the Drasina, it failed to become popular. The industry collapsed into another period of decadence which lasted until 1880, the beginning of the bicycle's golden era. One of the pioneers in this era was Col. Albert A. Pope of Hartford, Connecticut, who founded a bicycle manufacturing plant in that city around 1876. He bought up many European patents and produced his first high wheeler, popularly known as the Ordinary. It weighed 70 pounds and cost dol. 313.

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As these high wheelers became popular, Pope and other manufacturers started small shops in various cities in the

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 2)

WEEK-END FUN

"Well, really, Professor," said the neighbour angrily, "I'm surprised to hear that your chickens have been over the wall scratching up my garden."

"My dear sir," replied the Professor with dignity, "that can scarcely be regarded as a phenomenon. If your garden had come over the wall and scratched my chickens, I could have understood your astonishment."

* *

The candidate for the office of sheriff was defeated ignominously. He received 55 votes out of a total of 3,500, and the next day walked down Main Street with two guns hanging from his belt.

"See here," a fellow citizen told him, "you weren't elected sheriff, and you have no right to carry guns."

"Listen," he replied, "a man with no more friends than I've got, needs to carry guns."

★ ★

"Engaged to four girls at once!" exclaimed the horrified uncle, "How do you explain such conduct?"

"I don't know," said the graceless young nephew. "Cupid must have shot me with a machine gun."

★ ★

A New Yorker was visiting a friend in Chicago and he was being shown around the Art Institute. At the end of the trip the Chicagoan proudly pointed out the bronze lions at the entrance of the building. The New Yorker agreed that they were nice, but he mentioned that the lions at the library in New York were also nice.

"I know," replied the Chicago man triumphantly, "but these lions have the longest unsupported bronze tails in the world!"

★ ★

"Mother," protested the youngest son, "you've given Jimmy a bigger helping of the pudding than me!"

"But, honey, he's a bigger boy than you are."

"Well, gee whizz, he allus will be at this rate!"

★ ★

Two sisters had lived together for many years. Then, when one was 98 and the other 96, the elder died. The doctor who undertook the task of breaking the painful news to the survivor feared that the shock would be fatal to her. But the old lady bore up wonderfully.

"Ah, well," she said, "now I suppose I shall be able to have my tea made the way I like it."

★ ★

"Please give me some money to go to the show, Daddy," Lionel pleaded.

"I thought," said the father wearily, "that when we got the television set we could at least save on your movie money."

"Tell you what I'll do," said the son generously, "get a popcorn machine and let me stick my old gum under the living room chair and I'll consider patronizing this place."

★ ★

"Well," said the Professor to the baffled student, "Is the theory clear to you now?"

"Just about as clear," replied the student, "as though it had been translated into Hindustani by Gertrude Stein and read to me by a tobacco auctioneer!"

★ ★

An auditor got out of bed one morning and complained that he had not slept a wink.

"Why didn't you count sheep?" asked his wife.

"I did, and that's what got me into trouble," answered the auditor. "I made a mistake during the first hour and it took me until I got up this morning to correct it."

In a New York restaurant, a woman was overheard to tell her henpecked husband: "Keep quiet. When I want your opinion I'll give it to you!"

* *

A salesman for a junior encyclopedia, his foot in the doorway, was fast-talking the young mother of a five-year-old boy and refusing to take no for an answer.

"This set of books will answer each and every question your child will ever ask," he said glibly, patting the boy on the head. "You'll never be at a loss for an answer with these. Go ahead, sonny—" he opened one of the books—ask me a question, any question, and I'll show your mother how easy it is to answer by looking in the book."

The little fellow thought for a few seconds, then asked: "What kind of a car does God drive?"

Without a word the salesman folded his brief case and faded down the street.

* *

During a chat between two ladies, the conversation quite naturally veered around to the high cost of living.

"It's really terrible how the rise in prices has affected us," said the first one sadly. "Why, do you know that my bills for clothes this year are exactly double what they were last year?"

"Goodness!" gasped the other. "I don't see how your husband can afford it."

"He can't," replied the first calmly, 'But then, he couldn't afford it last year either, so what's the difference?"

They were both secretaries, worked in the same office, and decided to take their vacation together in the winter at a Florida seashore resort. It was their first experience with the ocean, and things were dull until the night of the midweek dance, when one of them met a fascinating yachtsman.

The next afternoon she dragged herself up the steps to the hotel porch and sank wearily into a chair.

"Well, how was the cruise?" her friend asked eagerly.

"Don't ask," was the disillusioned reply. "That man not only lied to me about the size of his yacht .... he made me do the rowing."

* *

Horace Greeley was a gentleman with decided opinions. When he had one concerning the editorial policy of his paper he enforced it with mailed fist.

One of his ideas which was most irritating to his staff concerned the key word of any newspaper—news. Despite the fact that Mr. Webster defined the word as plural in form but singular in use, Greeley took issue with the dictionary. The word, ending as it did in "S", was undoubtedly plural, he maintained, and plural at all times. Therefore it was always to be so handled.

Mr. Greeley once telegraphed a reporter from whom he had had no word for 24 hours: "what are you doing stop are there any new?"

The man promptly wired back: "Not a new."

'Ploughing For Spring Planting'

Hesse in The St. Louis Globe- Democrat

Sympathetic School Master Invented The Penny Post

SOME four generations ago, back in 1836, a poor woman in England received a letter from her husband. As the mail man waited, she held the envelope in her hands a moment, then gave it back to him.

She could not accept it. She did not have the money for the postage due.

The woman's name has long been forgotten, but her experience turned out to be one of the most important incidents in the postal history of the world.

For a man, an educator by the name of Rowland Hill, had witnessed this little happening. He was touched. He expressed his sympathy to the poor woman because she hadn't been able to read her husband's letter.

She smiled gently. "It really didn't matter," she said. "I know everything of importance that my husband wanted me to know."

"But you were unable to see the letter...."

"I know that my husband is well, when he is coming home and what kind of a trip he has had," the woman explained. She was able to tell all this because she and her husband had worked out a code based on the way he wrote the address on the envelop.

To Educator Hill, it was a shocking thing that poor people had to resort to such devious means to get news by mail. But postal rates were so high that it cost something like a £ to send a letter 15 miles, and the longer the distance the greater the fee.

To amend this unfortunate state of affairs, Hill devised and advocated a penny postal system. His plan was regarded as fantastic.

But Hill persisted, explaining that so many more people would be able to use the mails that the revenue would not drop too much. And, four years after the episode of the poor woman and the coded envelope, Parliament passed into law the penny postal system that was to spread all over the world. It became a great factor in boosting local business and even international trade.

Thirty-five years went by, though, before Hill was justified in his belief that the revenue would go up if more people used the mails. It was quite a drop from £ down to a penny. But after three-and-a-half decades, the number of letters in Britain reached such a total that postal revenue zoomed to what it was before the penny system went into effect. And it was to rise continuously thereafter.

Rowland Hill, who felt sorry for a woman who could not accept a letter from her husband—and was moved to do something about it—was buried with honour in Westminster Abbey.

Sunlight As Fuel

BY GEORGE BRYANT

TAKE the air and water around you, add some sunlight, and from the three make a fuel that will power your engines of war and your machines of peace, that will warm you in winter and cool you in summer, a fuel as efficient as gasoline, but in such supply that rationing under any circumstances would be a thing of the past. That may sound like an impossible order, but in a laboratory at Kingston, Ontaria, five men and a tobacco plant are bringing such a dream to reality, writes the author in "The Toranto Star."

As utilised by man, tobacco has given more pleasure than progress to the world, but its day has finally arrived. From it Dr. Gleb Krotkov and his student assistants hope to pry the answer to one of nature's deepest mysteries —photosynthesis.

And photosynthesis is the answer to any fuel problem, if it can be duplicated and carried out by man on a large scale, for its end product is glucose, the basis of all organic life. From glucose, plant sugar, the organism builds every part, and from it man could manufacture, quickly, cheaply and in great quantity, an extremely efficient fuel, ethyl alcohol.

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Though it is as old as time itself, the process of photosynthesis

Solar Cookers, using sun's rays as fuel, have been produced in India and the first of its kind has been installed in Prime Minister Nehru's house. The cooker gives performance equal to a medium-sized 300 watt electric cooker.

(literally, synthesis or putting together caused by light) has been one of the greatest puzzles presented to man. Scientists know that plants take carbon dioxide from the air and moisture from the ground, then utilise sunlight to produce glucose but, though they have held many theories from time to time, they have never discovered exactly how. Not until radio- active isotopes were made available for research could science get inside the plant, and that is where the answer is hidden.

This is the manner in which Dr. Krotkov is attacking the problem. By using one of nature's own processes, he is solving one of her most baffling riddles.

Working in specially equipped laboratories, with the latest tools of atomic science, he is attempting to duplicate an operation that was ancient when the first dinosaur lumbered over the earth.

"The possibilities are unlimited," he says with enthusiasm. "In the field of fuels alone, the manufacture of glucose from carbon dioxide, water and light would make an unbelievable difference.

Now we are running our motors and heating our homes on the products of photo synthesis in past ages, plants and the bodies of animals compressed by centuries under the earth, and we are slowly but surely using up our supply.

If we are successful in our experiments, and we will be, there will be a continuous source of supply. We will be living on interest, not capital, so to speak."

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But it is not only as a raw material for the manufacture of fuel that glucose will prove valuable to humanity. In the diagnosis of diseases, in the field of foods and in medical research it has similar possibilities.

Every type of micro- organism, including yeast, will thrive on glucose. And yeast can, in fact, be used with the latter to produce alcohol, which experiments in England have shown to be as efficient a fuel as gasoline or oil. By means of various micro-organisms glucose can be changed to glycerine, used in many commercial processes, or to acids, such as

Continued from Page 21, Col. 5

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Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

BUSINESSMEN SPEAK WITH TWO VOICES

G. L. Mehta Probes Into Various Demands

IT was a week of Conferences in New Delhi. The curtain was raised by the manufacturers, who, at a two-day Session of their Organisation, passed a number of resolutions, including one on foreign capital. The sugar manufacturers, the soap manufacturers and Indian Confectionary Manufacturers occupied the stage till the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce opened its Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

The businessman splits his personality down the middle and allows no communication between the halves. On one side of the psychic gap he reveres the country and all its stands for. Anyone who does not love the country should be shot. But if anyone's love of the country leads him to the conclusion that business should sacrifice profits, he should be shot for that too. Profits, on the other side of the divided business personality are just as sacred as the country itself.

This was fully borne out by these Conferences of businessmen-patriots. The outgoing President of the Federation Mr. C. M. Kothari congratulated the country for the Congress successes in the last elections and extolled the achievements of "Our National Government". He pledged on behalf of the business community their wholehearted co-operation in the great endeavour. Having thus cleared the decks Mr. Kothari asserted that "only in a community which is inspired by a deep sense of unity, the rights of private conscience and enterprise, rights inseparable from democracy, can be guaranteed. Mr. Kothari was convinced that financing of the Government's capital expenditure from current revenue surpluses had a cramping influence on the economic development. The Manufacturers' Organisation, earlier in the week, had protested against the un-restricted flow of foreign capital into India. Mr. Kothari patted private enterprise for its record of no negligible achievement by attracting investment of approximately Rs. 450 crores in five years or about Rs. 90 crores per year. How much of this capital was contributed by the Government itself was not disclosed. The Government is placed in a very happy position. On the one side it is advised to ban foreign capital and finance its capital expenditure by loans. On the other hand, it has been impossible for the Government to enter the loan market for the last four years. In between, the businessmen-patriots demand loans from the Government for the Shipping Industry, Air Transport Industry, Steel Industry and from the Industrial Finance Corporations, for the expansion and development of all the other industries. The Nasik Printing Press should become an Alla Din's Lamp.

All the Conferences adopted a number of resolutions, all of which were unanimous. Presumption should be that controversial resolutions are never placed before these Conferences. One of the resolutions adopted by the Federation related to the Development Plan of the Planning Commission. The resolution, 'inter alia,' demanded of the Government to so modify the Plan "as to enable private enterprise to adequately operate and to this end suitable changes in Governmental policy relating to taxation, regulation and controls should be made." The Federation regretted that "the vital principle of self-Government in industry and business" had not been recognised.

This raises the fundamental issue of Planned Economy versus 'Laissez Faire'. For, self-Government in industry and business, if conceded, would eliminate all controls and regulations, which are in operation today or which are suggested by the Planning Commission.

Tata-Birla Plan

Mr. Kothari, approvingly referred to the Tata-Birla Plan, which had had the support of the Federation. The Tata-Birla Plan, however, said "It is inevitable that in executing a comprehensive plan of economic development, especially in a country where the beginnings of such development have yet to be laid, the State should exercise, in the interests of the community, a considerable measure of intervention and control. No economic development of the kind proposed by us would be feasible except on the basis of a Central directing authority and further that, in the initial stages of the plan, vigorous measures of state control would be required to prevent an inequitable distribution of financial burdens involved in it. State control of this character, however, is bound to put important limitations on the freedom of private enterprise as it is understood at present. The rights attaching to private property would naturally be greatly circumscribed. To a large extent, the controls to be instituted during the planning period will be similar to those which are in force at present under war conditions and to which the country has become more or less accustomed.'.

Queer Demands

So much for the Tata-Birla Plan. The issue, however, is whether the business-patriots are really opposed to controls. Protection is a type of control. Exchange control, import control, export control and control over capital issue are some other kinds of controls in operation today. Are the advocates of self-Government in industry and business prepared to let these controls go?

Mr. S. C. Ghose, speaking before the annual meeting of the Indian Soap and Toileteries Makers' Association urged the Government to prevent the installation of new plants in his industry. The Electric Lamp Industry has been demanding that even the existing units should not be allowed to go into full production. The proceedings of the Import Advisory Council should indicate the constant demand of the so-called importers to stop all imports. In fact, the industrialists have been demanding an extention of quantitative control over imports coupled with import control to protect their industries. Another demand will prevent the setting up of industrial units in the areas, where similar units are already installed. It will be thus seen that the Federation or its Members are not opposed to controls as such. They are opposed to controls, which regulate or check their profits.

Mehta's Probe

An ex-President of the Federation, a member of the Planning Commission and the Chairman of the Tariff Commission, Mr. G. L. Mehta used a sledge-hammer to deal with the opponents of the Development Plan. He said:—

"The argument seems to depend on what side of the fence you are. If you have an existing unit you will come and say: There is enough capacity; there are not enough raw materials. But if you want to start a new unit, you will say that the production is much less than the capacity and that the market is capable of expansion, that a new unit would reduce the cost of production and, therefore, you should give permission for a new unit.

"In such cases, in order to see that a co-ordinated policy is evolved, some kind of licensing, in my humble opinion, is absolutely necessary. The only safeguard we have to make in respect of such licensing is to see that it is impartially worked on the merits of the case and also that it is operated as expeditiously as possible. We must also remember that Government have to take into account not only one sectional point of view; but have to reconcile several divergent and conflicting interests not only as between industry and agriculture, industry and consumers, industry and the public but between one industry and the other. One industry which is a manufacturing industry comes to the Tariff Board or Tariff Commission and says: You must prevent the import of some articles; another industry which uses these articles comes and says: You must put them on Open General License. I, therefore, suggest to you that in such cases we have to try and take as balanced and dispassionate a view as possible because as soon as its particular interests are adversely affected by any decision, each section carries on propaganda to condemn that in authority, then no democratic Government is possible."

Controls

Referring to the vexed question of controls Mr. Mehta said:

"I do not wish to go into this whole controversy at this moment. I do not know whether objection has been taken to the principle of controls in the resolution. But let me point out that the Government during the last two or three years have not by any means been doctrinaire or dogmatic on this question. In 1950, they removed the control on paper and on petrol; last year, they removed the control on jute. A dual policy was evolved regarding control on sugar which has pleased the manufacturers, or at any rate it used to please many manufacturers until recently, so much so that its extension to other spheres like cloth and food was urged. If Government had been doctrinaire, then surely they would not have done this.

"In the Annual Review of the 'Manchester Guardian' on Trade, Industry and Finance, it has been mentioned that when the Conservative Government came into power, big business in England expected that all the controls would be either removed or lelaxed. But to their great disappointment and irritation, they have found that the controls have been tightened and widened rather than relaxed. It is not because the Conservative Government is a doctrinaire

Continued on page 16, Col. 4.

Custodian Of Tradition

The British are a tradition conscious people. Despite all their modernity and technological advance, they insist on observing time honoured customs. The Royal House always plays its role in the observance of these customs. 26-year old Queen Elizabeth will present as many purses to the poor on Maundy Thursday. This and other customs are described in the following despatch from our London correspondent

When Spring Comes

NO DEARTH OF CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN BRITAIN

(From Our London Correspondent)

SPRING may not bring spring to Britain. Springtime may even prove to be winter-time. But it is an occasion for the observance of age-old curious customs associated with the season. Whatever the whims of the weather the customs are carefully observed till this day.

These customs have something to do with pancakes, not cross buns, distribution of donations amongst the poor and the collection of kisses. It may sound strange that the modern Englishman, who prides himself on being a practical man, should indulge in these antique pastimes. But the celebrations provide fun and few people can claim to like fun more than the Englishman, even though he may appear to wear a funeral look. It is true that the Englishman is usually shy and reserved, but this does not mean that he is alien to the sense of fun.

Pancake ceremony has already been celebrated. The best known pancake race, is held at the village of Olney, the home of Poet William Cowper. Here housewives, dressed in aprons and mob-caps, compete in a race to the local church, tossing their pancakes in frying pans as they run. On arrival, they present the bell-ringer with whatever survives from the merry scramble. Today the Pancake race has become a trans-Atlantic event, a simultaneous race being run with wives of Kansas in the U.S.A.

COURT OF PIE POWDER

In the ancient City of Lichfield in Stradfordshire, birthplace of Dr. Johnson, the Mayor goes in a procession to the market place and opens the fair, to the chimes of pancake bell. The town crier reads a proclamation announcing that the Court of Pie Powder will be held in Guildhall for redressing grievances or complaints that shall happen to arise during the time of the fair.

At Tideswell in Derbyshire the children ride round on long poles and then proceed to lock out the schoolmaster. London has its own way of dealing with the pancake business. Here not housewives but students participate in the celebration. Within the shade of Westminster Abbey, the chef of the Westminster School, attended by the verger with his mace, tosses the pancake over a high bar, dividing the boys of the Lower School from those of the Higher. Whoever grabs it is awarded a guinea.

Another spring custom is the presentation to the villagers of Tichborne in Hampshire of flour, which has been blessed at a service in the Church. The "Tichborne Dole", as the presentation is called, dates from the twelfth century. It is said, Lady Tichborne, mortally ill, begged her husband to grant sufficient land to provide bread for the poor each Lady Day. Harshly, he pulled out faggots from the hearth, saying she could have as much land for the purpose as she could walk round before the flames died. Too weak to walk, the Lady got her maid to carry her outside, covered twenty-five acres by crawling. The land is still called the CRAWLS.

QUEEN'S GIFT TO POOR

On Maundy Thursday, before Easter, the Royal Almoner distributes purses to as

(Continued on page 9)

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

Your Fortune Day By Day

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from April 6 to 12.

ARIES:
April 14-May 14
Give all thy ear, few thy voice. Try to eschew criticism and do not venture an opinion while Mercury is in double affliction with Saturn and Uranus. However, during this provisional malfeasance the planet Jupiter acts as the greatest saviour and helps tide over any misfortune.

TAURUS:
May 15-June 14
Recklessness in financial matters may lead you to bankruptcy. Be extremely cautious in speculative ventures. A rift with a friend or relation is imminent. Avoid legal entanglement, if any. Look before you leap.

GEMINI:
June 15-July 16.
Despite domestic disturbance the week is favourable for mental and financial matters. Jupiter's transit in your Solar eleventh house is a fortunate indication for advance in the coming weeks. Vocationally a bright future is ahead.

CANCER:
July 17-August 16.
If wishes were horses, beggars would ride. Your premeditated plans may be vitiated. Likely to be in jeopardy regarding a personal affair. Despite this business or service condition remains sound. Jupiter in the tenth solar house augurs much gain in your everyday affairs.

LEO:
August 17-September 16.
Do not judge any matter on its face value. Beware of a dangerous plot against you in occupatoinal pursuits. A relation or friend likely to prove ungrateful and unreliable. Better beware of the "bona-fides" of the most trusted person.

VIRGO:
September 17-October 17.
Smooth accomplishments favoured in the domestic sphere. Financially an up-and-down week. Sudden favourable developments are on the way pertaining to marriage and money. However, take due care of health while Saturn is afflicted during the week.

LIBRA:
October 18-November 16.
Depend on your friend for future prospects. Likely to succeed if you venture in any partnership business. Beware, however, of a trusted subordinate who tries to hamper your progress. Financially a very lucky period.

SCORPIO:
November 17-December 15.
Likely to be on the horns of a dilemma. A trivial error might lead you to a confused state of affairs in the occupational field. Beware of hazards in speculation. Health deteriorates. However, the progressive Jupiter in your solar sixth house promises a rosy future in matters of finance, speculation and occupation.

SAGITTARIUS.
December 16-January 13.
Depression due to weak health and acute pecuniary condition. Strained relations and vacillation prevail. Have patience; period brightens next week.

CAPRICORN:
January 14-February 12.
Do not be chagrined by uncertainty and delay that may impede your general activities for a while. The transit of Jupiter in your solar fourth house is advantageous. Keep steady this week and you, assuredly, will win your way in the coming weeks.

AQUARIUS:
February 13-March 14.
A seesaw week financially. Danger lurks in speculative business. However, good scope is indicated in any solid affairs. Gird up for fresh developments in the ensuing weeks.

PISCES:
March 15-April 13.
Every dog has its day. Very harmonious vibrations are being developed for unexpected betterment in the financial and vocational spheres. Be vigilant to snatch any opportunity that is available. Your ruling planet Jupiter whispers financial rewards.

Reply To Your Query

1. S. A. Elijah
Dadar.
Q. When I am likely to receive first prize in commonsense crossword puzzle?
A. You will win any prize in crossword puzzle in December 1952.
2. R. E. Nunes
Bombay.
Q. Will I become a first class steno-typist?
A. Yes—next year.
3. G. Swamy
Davangere. Mysore.
Q. Vocation?
A. Business more favourable than service. Position improves gradually from April 1952.
4. M. D. Gokhale
Bombay.
Q. Finance?
A. Latter nine months of 1952 are fortunate.
5. M.G.P.
Bombay.
Q. Matrimony?
A. Favourable from May 1952.
6. M. S. Pavri
Bombay.
Q. Education?
A. Progressive future.
7. M. S. Naik
N. Kanara
Q. Marriage?
A. You are on the threshold of a happy union. Any hindrance should disappear from the current month.
8. Rajarajishwari
Shoranur.
Q. Financial betterment?
A. From May 1952 onwards.

Men Are Like Chairs

According to a feminine writer: "Men are like chairs. They vary in shape and size, but all can be sat on. Some men are like mahogany chairs: they lose their polish after a little while. Some are like Chippendale chairs: they need delicate handling. Some are like plus-upholstered chairs: one cannot stand them on a hot day. Others are like seats in Congress: they have to be won. Some married men are like desk chairs: they are always being dragged about and turned this way and that. Some are like rocking chairs: they put you to sleep. And finally, some men are like benches: they are an invitation for more than one woman to sit on them—a wife and a mother-in-law.

—NUGGETS.

ASPECTS IN INDIAN ASTROLOGY

Astrologically the mutual relations between the heavenly bodies are distinguished by aspects that are formed in transits. Every aspect is measured in degrees according to the position of the planets in the twelve zodiacal constellations (Rashis), each of which is of 30 degrees.

The principal planetary aspects influencing in different degrees are as follows:—

The benefic aspects are Sextile (60 deg. apart); semi-Sextile (30 deg.); Quintile (72 deg); First Nonile (40 deg.); Second Nonile (80 deg.); Third Nonile or Trine (120 deg.); Fourth Nonile (160 deg.). When two planets occupy each other's signs at the same time they are known to be in "mutual reception."

The malefic aspects are semi-Square (45 deg. apart); Square (90 deg.); Sesquiquadrate (135 deg.); Quincunx (150 deg); Opposition (180 deg.).

Conjunction is an aspect when two or more planets are on the same degree of longitude. Parallel aspect is equality of declination on the same side of the equator.

The effect of each aspect depends on the position and strength of the planets in the different signs. Moreover, the intensity of an aspect is indicated by the orb. Its influence increases by degrees when in the orb of its formation, and lessens towards the orb of separation. In the case of Sun and Moon the orb is generally of eight degrees, and in the case of the planets and nodes six degrees. In regard to Quintile, Nonile, Sesquiquadrate, Quincunx and all "semi" aspects, the orb is of two degrees.

The Nonile aspects which are formed at a distance of 40 degrees are on the basis of one-nineth division of the zodiacal circle or of twelve Navamash. When two planets form the Nonile aspect, they are in true conjunction in the Navamash Kundli.

Besides, the heliocentric aspects are also helpful in the art of prediction. These aspects are in relation to the position of the planets as may be seen by an observer from the Sun. Of these aspects, conjunctions and oppositions are the most important.

The ancient Indian astronomers used two kinds of aspects, namely, the Vyatipata aspect, when the sun of the tropical longitudes of Sun and Moon amou ed to 180 degrees, and the Va hrti aspect when it amounted 360 degrees. These two aspe like conjunctions and oppositio have a very close affinity wi the parallel aspects general taking place very near to t Nonile aspects.

In the Hindu system of astr logy the aspects are mostly me sured by the horoscopic hou positions of planets. For in tance, a planet posited in t first house is in Sextile, Squa Trine, and Opposition aspe with any planet situated in t third, fourth, fifth, and seven houses respectively irrespective orb or degree.

The progressed horoscope drawn from the radical horosco by progressing the aspects an signs. There are several ways progression. The most comm and reliable one of doing this by one degree measurement turn, at the rate of one degree year, forming a progressed aspe with the radical planet at a pa ticular period. Therefore, eve progressed aspect will be thus progressed planet of the particul year in such and such aspect wi

(Continued on page 21 col. 1)

Beauty Contests

PATTER: By Asude

NEW DELHI, March 27.

Delhi is looking up. Not a week passes without some razzle-dazzle or rumble-tumble tickling up the jaded male. You come and see.

Three epochal events mark the end of winter. Two happened on February 22. I am, of course, alluding to the All-India Cattle Show and the All-India Film Stars' Parade which took place at that date. Today, March 27 is marked for what may turn out to be the ripest plum in the basket.

At the leading hotel in the capital will be held this evening the Delhi Round of the "Beauty Contest." I see in most of the morning papers a group of ladies with the caption: "Aspirants to the title of Miss Delhi to be chosen tonight." There are fifteen of them, and they held a rehearsal at the same hotel last night.

In only one paper was there a note of discord. This is how it goes:

"Several social and cultural organisations have planned to stage a mock funeral of 'Miss Delhi' and 'Miss India' at the time when 'Miss Delhi' will be selected at.....Hotel tonight. This is the result of a decision taken by the organisations to protest against the holding of the beauty contest."

Then follow a list of the names of the organisations. They say in a statement: "This type of selection of semi-naked girls is highly immoral and uncultural and against the ethical values of India." The funeral procession is scheduled to end up with a burning of the effigies of "Miss Delhi" and "Miss India" in front of the hotel about the same time when the judging will be going on inside.

As I said, come to Delhi. You do not know what you are missing. Want me to say something about it? Delicate ground,—as you can see for yourself. But I see quite a number of other males of the species rushing in where the dear angels are treading. What difference will another blithering fool make in the crowd?

"Semi-naked girls," "highly immoral and uncultural." Gentlemen, these are strong words. They are also wrong words. I do not see what "culture" has got to do with it. I say, it cannot be a question of "Culture." I say so because I have not yet seen anything being decanted on the subject by His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasha yet.

It is absolutely false to say that the girls are "semi-naked." The picture in the papers gives the Lie Direct to the allegation. Try as I could, I could see nothing of the contestants except their faces. Not even an ankle,—not to mention a fatted calf or a dimpled knee.

Their reasons are all wrong but I agree wholly with them that you should not have "Beauty Contests" in India. My own reasons? Well, I say that you should not have these contests in this country because you cannot have a proper contest. My reasons are that the girls are not semi-naked and that the show is much too moral.

All my sympathies go with the poor innocents who are lining up at Bombay, and Calcutta, and Delhi for the show-down. Have the winners any notion of what they will be pitted against when they join the queue at the Final Event at California? These poor darlings swathed all over with yards and yards of silk and chiffon,—against what?

A couple of pocket handkerchiefs. Yes, Sir, that's what they will have to fight. Just a couple of coloured hankies.

For that is about the size of approved Ladies' Best Wear for these Parades. What earthly chance have miles of upholstery got against such window-undressing?

I marvel at the temerity of the Judges who have been lugged into the affair. I understand some of them are Judges of the High Court. Well, I have had some experience of High Courts and all I can tell Their Lordships of the Beauty Parades is that next time Counsel babbles in Court about such things as "Bras", or "Gay Deceivers," or "Cheaters," it will be no good cocking up a questioning eye at him.

My Lords will be supposed to know what these are or they would not qualify to sit in judgment over Beauty in Parade. For, these are some of the "props" and gadgets which make Beauty in Parade. "Bo Bra," "Beau-Bra," "Clas Form Bra," "Divine-Form Bra "Mardji Bra," "Zu-Zu," "Bra Zeer," "Cute-T-Bra," an "Quest-Shon Mark Brassieres." And then there is always th question of the "Background" The Back Ground, I mean, you see what I mean. You mu have a good background if yo want to make a mark with th Judges of Beauty Parades. A winners of Beauty Contests ar expected to show a career,—b hind them.

The veterans can always show They can show it because it always there,—to see. Did yo know that a good background can always speak? Have you heard of such expressions "wiggling" or "waggling" Background language.

That is why I agree wholly with the "Delhi Nagrik Dharam Sa bha", the "Arya Samaj," an the "Students' Social and Cul tural Organisations" that ther is no place for "Beauty Con tests" in India,—yet.

That is also the reason why o second thought I desisted fro putting in an entry myself. No, no, not on my own account. know that I can enter only in Beauty Contest for Males. I am talking of a grandmother of mine,—a very beautiful lady just turned ninety.

* * *

I turned the idea down because I knew that she would not hav an "earthly" against the knock ing ladies of Palm Beach an Coney Island. Not a chance.

* * *

I might have closed down here and called it a day, but what is all this about "Telephone Helps Painless Birth?" From what I read, it appears that a young wife, hypnotised by phone calls from 200 miles away, has given birth to her first child,—without anaesthetic and almost without pain. It happened at an Edinburgh hospital.

What is there in it to make a song-and-dance about? It is happening at Calcutta every day. They don't want a "hypnotist" for the job either. All they have to do is to take the lady to a telephone and make her give a number. The operator does the rest,—and comes a baby.

Children Are The Most Pleasant Of All Customers

GIVE THEM THE TOYS THEY WANT

Hungary's Wares Find Favour With Their Young Critics

BY G. NAQSHBAND

Reports from behind the iron curtain are in conflict about almost everyt hing—according to the political predelictions of the reporter. But it is generally agreed that Russia and the Satellites have done a good job of it, in the treatment of children. The writer of this article who recently made an extensive tour of Hungary, Poland and Germany, offers testimony on one aspect of the progress and welfare of children in Hungary.

"THIS toy is dull to play with one does not have to think about it." I heard Miklos Nadas, a boy of 9 years making this remark as I entered the showroom of the Toy shop Enterprise in Budapest.

The showroom was full with children between four and fourteen and a meeting was on between the sellers and the young buyers The children were trying out various toys, giggling and frowning and giving their opinions Some cleverly contrived new toys brought forth shouts of joy. But, of course, all the toys did not find favour with these young "critics". The designers of the toys were also present watching the expressions on the faces of children and listening to their comments. The toys which did not come up to the liking of these customers had to be put aside immediately

Contact With "Shopping Public"

The new ideas for toys suggested at these meetings of the Toy shop Enterprise are put into designs for manufacture. The toys approved at a meeting last autumn were beginning to appear in the Christmas windows The Toy shop Enterprise's inquiry into the wishes of the children is not confined to these occasional meetings. But contact with the "shopping public" is maintained throughout the year. A record is kept of their respective birthdays and on such occasions, the Manager of the establishment conveys his birthday greetings to the children.

Specially trained pedagogues employed by the estab ishment together with the toy designers, visit the children in Kindergartens, nurseries, and schools and watch them at play to see what toys they prefer. They approach the little ones individually also and get to know the youngsters' likes and interests and also give expert advice to the personnel of kindergartens, day nurseries and schools, as to the kind of toys that will best develop the children's abilities.

Educational Quality

Throughout the world the children's toys reflect the sort of society in which they live, for, a child always imitates what he observes in his environment. In Hungary of the past, children were not asked their choice in toys. The shops sold "dinky toys", lead soldiers, toys dealing with war materials. Certain round games taught the children that one must have luck to succeed in life. The "Majority" and "Monopoly" games went in for shares and trained the children in speculation

But today in Hungary, children play with toys of their own choice and fancy These children's toys are amusing and topical; they develop the mental ability and broaden the knowledge of children. Toys like, for instance, "How man became strong" Town building" "Five Year Plan", "Honoured Student", "Be Clean" and "Who is the most diligent" suggest their educational quality even by their titles

In the elementary schools toy clubs have been formed In these clubs children design new toys and remodel oldones. For instance one of these clubs dismantled the caterpillar treads of a toy tank and transferred them to a tractor. It often happens that older children present the younger ones in the kindergartens and day nurseries with toys made by themselves.

More And Still More Toys

It was not so long ago that there was not much sale of toys in Hungary. Parents were generally too poor and could not afford to delight their children with such things Toys were mostly imported from Germany. But things have very much changed now Parents have been able to buy more toys as the new modern toy producing establishments of home industry are supplying toys to meet the growing demand.

In the first eleven months of 1951, the Toy shop Enterprise sold one and a half million more toys than during the whole of the previous year At Csepel, a workers' district in the South of Budapest the sale of toys in 1951 was three times more than in 1950

In 1951 alone, thirty new toy shops were opened in Hungary, eleven of them in the industrial districts of Budapest.

Just before I left Budapest, Christmas was approaching and in order to cope with increased purchasing for that Festival occasional toy shops had been opened to oblige the most pleasant of all "customers"— the children.

TOYS FOR ALL TASTES

Toy Department of the Pioneer warehouse in Budapest offers large Varieties for selection

MAKE YOUR OWN CHOICE

Children are seen selecting toys of their choice at the toy department of one of the Budapest stores

Secret Societies' Key Role In Moslem Unrest

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM IS WEDDED TO NATIONAL LIBERATION DRIVES

By Edward J. Byng

TO many Egyptians and millions of their fellow Moslems throughout the East, anything Western is anathema. Last month's riots in Cairo were but one way of proving their hatred. If necessary, they will die to prove it.

Behind much of this anti-Western fanaticism are Islam's all-powerful, politico-religious secret societies, whose tentacles reach out to key government and army positions in most Moslem-inhabited states of Africa and Asia. There is much more than casual contact between these societies and parliamentary leaders of anti-Western parties

In contrast to political conditions in the West, where secret political groups seldom have particular religious affiliations, the spirit of the powerful secret societies of Islam is deeply rooted in religious convictions. This is the main reason why most of these secret groups are equally opposed to Moscow and the Western powers. The typical Moslem of the old school has no use for communism's atheistic materialism, nor does he favour what he considers the West's soulless materialism.

Nonetheless, strictly political considerations appear to cause a number of prominent Moslem leaders in Asia and Africa to seek an understanding with Moscow, in order to shake off even the last vestiges of Western influence over their countries' or economies.

In Morocco, for example, the highly influential Istiqlal ("Independence") party openly opposes France's control of the country and is clamouring for the latter's complete independence, involving the early abolition of Morocco's status as a French protectorate. Besides including many Moroccan intellectuals and political leaders, the Istiqlal enjoys the deep sympathy of Mulay Mohammed, present sultan of Morocco.

EMBERS FLAME IN TUNISIA

Last October, the Istiqlal proclaimed a nation-wide boycott of elections to the so-called "commerce and Agriculture Chambers" actually a political body with mere advisory powers, which the French set up and whose decisions are subject to the veto of General Henri Guilleaume, French resident-General. The boycott proved largely effective. Moreover in Casabianca, Morocco's supermodern port, the picketing of election booths by Istiqlal men led to riots and shooting, and the death of a number of French residents and natives.

Although these anti-French incidents were attributed solely to the political agitation of the Istiqlal party, they were also fomented by several Moroccan religious confraternities which ostensibly devote their entire interest to religious practices

Most prominent among these fanatical groups is the Aissaua Brotherhood. Its members, who number hundreds of thousands throughout Morocco and neighbouring Algeria and Tunisia, are particular devotees of Sidi Aissa, a Mohammedan saint whose tomb at Meknes, Morocco's holy city, is visited by hosts of pilgrims every year.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SECT REGARD EACH OTHER AS BROTHERS, AND ARE READY TO LAY DOWN THEIR LIVES FOR WHAT THEIR LEADERS MIGHT DESCRIBE AS

(Continued on page 21, Col. 1)

The Middle East is agitated. What is essentially a Liberation Movement appears as anti- western fanaticism because of the dominant Colonial powers. It is this aspect that provides strength and support to Secret Religious Societies all over the Middle East.

Born in Hungary and an officer in the Turkish Artillery in World War I, the writer of this article has spent 20 years in the Middle East. Despite the bias of a westerner he writes with knowledge and authority on the subject he tackles.

Last Look Round

GOING home early morning one day last week, after putting the morning edition of the paper to bed, I was trying to woo restful sleep, when the stillness of pre-dawn was broken by a high, piercing and terrible noise. With my head splitting and anger in my heart, I tried to identify the noise.

It was very much like the beating of that most unmusical instrument known as "Thamte" in the south. It consists of a ring frame—of wood or metal as the case may be—with a specially treated piece of ox hide or buffalo side stretched over it. It is additionally decorated with jingles, in the shape of metal discs balanced round its rim. It is beaten mostly with the bare hands. It is generally sounded at nights at fairs or other special occasions such as a festival of Durga or Kali. The men start with a liberal dose of toddy and may also get occasional quaffs of that potent drink in between. Thus equipped they can make the welkin ring with a strange noice: a noise which stirrs the blood and strikes fear. The "Thamte" was obviously conceived as a weapon of war.

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Bombay revels in a luxury of noises—but such eerie sounds at so early an hour were rather unexpected. But they lingered in my locality for the whole day. The noise, I later gathered, proceeded from a quartette of drums known as "Chowgadha." which was being played as part of a "Munj" ceremony of some boy.

It seems strange indeed that the people of this country like so much noise on both auspicious and inauspicious occasions. The range and variety of musical and unmusical instruments that are played at funerals as much as at weddings, is truly baffling. Everybody has noticed how in front of a house where a wedding is taking place, a "sanai" party is doing its best to earn its fee. Inside the priests are crying themselves hoarse to make themselves heard above the noise of the "sanai": while everybody is trying to make conversation. Everybody will also have noticed that with some of those ostentatious demonstrations of vulgarity known as wedding processions, there are two or three sets of bands and "sanais" trying to drown the music of one another.

But the procession I saw on this particular day was a unique sample. First there was a bullock cart—symbol of ancient India. On the bullock cart was placed an inverted "charpoy" on which sat three men—one playing a baby harmonium, the second beating a drum and the third blowing some kind of a pipe.

Behind this walked a few men, dressed in well cut, freshly laundered suits—excellent tweeds and tropicals, with patent leather shoes and the latest ties from America. They looked well groomed, sophisticated, westernised city dwellers. Behind them came the "chowghadha", its noise sounding less intense and a bit confused—probably because the men had already played their drums for many hours, probably because they had been deprived of their solitary splendour of the morning.

Next in order came a bevy of women, powdered, painted and made-up as if they had just emerged from a Max-factor beauty saloon, but dressed in the most gorgeous brocade saris and loaded with all the traditional jewellery, including that huge nose ring—the "noth"—worn by some communities in Western India. Behind this came a band—the bandsmen in immaculate white uniforms with red pipings—looking and sounding completely European in its personnel, array of instruments and the compositions played. Behind this trotted a little pony decked with an embroidered cloth on which rode a little boy—obviously the hero of all this show—decked like a prince in a play.

What an incongruous sight it all made, what a mixture of modern and ancient, of Indian and Western—and above all how uncivic, in its disturbing effect on the citizens. I do not object to anything merely on the ground that it is eastern or western—or that it is ancient or modern. The 'sanai" can be liked under certain circumstances. So can the band. But surely, it is the limit to play the two together and at the same time.

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This problem of choosing between modern and ancient, Eastern and Western—or of evolving a proper blend of the two runs throughout our national life. We have, for instance, a constitution and other political, administrative and judicial institutions, which are western or even more specifically British. But we try to inject something oriental into it. When the Prime Minister comes flying in a plane to inaugurate a modern drug factory, the ceremony itself begins with pandits performing puja. When Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is brought to head a political party floundering in a crisis, he whispers spiritualities and talks in the name of God.

No doubt, I like a drug factory. I also like the granduer of a temple ritual performed in its proper setting. But I don't like a drug factory to be sited next to a temple and mar its beauty: nor do I like to see modern machines turning out pills and powders to the chaunt of vedic hymns.

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Talking of C. R. what a strange, fascinatingly strange speech it was he made on accepting the leadership of the Congress Party. There was a note of personal tragedy in it. He confessed that he had fallen—not indeed in the sense of promotion. In a wordly way, it is a fall for a man who was the Governor-General of India and played his part on a bigger canvas to take up a job of the type he has now undertaken. But for men like C. R., the office they hold is of little importance. The lustre of his personality can shine in any office or no office.

But as he himself very movingly confessed, it is a fall from firmness. His own advice to the Congress Party was to take its defeat in good grace, sit in opposition, give a chance to others, and meanwhile try to rebuild itself. And he has allowed himself to be persuaded to lead the party in an exactly contrary direction—which might unfortunately bring no credit to the party or to its leaders.

Although he said he could not work any miracles, a near miracle will undoubtedly be worked by his presence. The simultaneous nomination of Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar to the Upper House may mean the luring away of the Tamil Nad Toilers Party from the United Democratic Front. Although Mr. Reddiar's own behaviour has been punctiliously correct, in that he has continued to be a Congressman and preferred to stand down rather than oppose a Congress candidate, it is known that the Toilers Party — consisting of dissident Congressmen are under his influence; and Omandur is under C.R.'s influence. The Kisan Lok Paksh of Mr. N. G. Ranga has already indicated that "Barkis is willing." The most enthusiastic welcome to C. R.'s leadership has come from Muthia Chettiar — perhaps one of the richest men in the south. He is undoubtedly the representative of rank reaction. Rajaji has said that the Congress Party must compromise with others. Much depends on with

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 1)

The Welfare Scene

DR. Clifford Manshardt, the founder of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House returned to Bombay last week after a lapse of ten years. Dr. Manshardt was a pioneer of a progressive and scientific movement in social work in India. Kids of dead-end in Nagpada remember him with the same affection and admiration as leaders of society in Bombay. Few missionaries in India can equal his achievements or the affection bestowed on him.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House celebrated its silver jubilee and amidst scenes of great ovation and enthusiasm, Dr. Manshardt delivered one of the most valuable addresses on the significance of community centres in world welfare. Without any disrespect to the present day managers of that once great institution, Nagpada Neighbourhood House, it must be said that after Dr. Manshardt's departure the institution has been reduced to a mere form without its soul. After all, it is difficult to replace the far-sighted statesmanship, leadership, genuine interest in the welfare of the suffering humanity and self-effacing humility with which Dr. Manshardt served the Nagpada community.

The centre is no longer an institution of the community, for the community and managed by the community. In fact community participation and leadership is at its lowest ebb. It is just a centre run for those who may care to drop in to spend their time in the evenings. However, the statistics published by the present Directors make impressive reading, and despite short comings, it is an institution which deserves support of all benevolent citizens.

CULTURAL ATTACHE

Dr. Manshardt is now employed by the US State Department as a Cultural Attache to the US Embassy in New Delhi. The whole trend of diplomacy in the West is changing from 'spying' stage to direct cultural contact with the people of another country Hence the Foreign Departments of many progressive governments often employ social work as the most effective technique of creating rapport with the people of another country. The US Embassy has even a Social Welfare Attache, besides Dr. Manshardt, who has, I suspect, specially been brought out to India because of his reputation. The British Foreign Office cadets have to undergo an intensive course of training in Social Service organised specially in co-operation with the National Council of Social Services. The idea is simple. In order to promote world understanding, our representatives must understand human beings in their own cultural milieu, their hopes, aspirations, insecurities and achievements so as to enable us to share their joys and sorrows.

I do not know what attempts are made by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Government of India to equip IFS candidates with adequate knowledge of human behaviour and problems of social welfare. Once, while discussing the matter with a prominent official, I suggested that Foreign office candidates should be given a course of training in social work and welfare so as to equip them for their jobs better. The gentleman who had obviously his own ideas about the duties and functions of the IFS officials dismissed the whole idea by a mere wave of his hand, adding that "We do not want our boys to be walking encyclopedia."

HEAVY TOLL OF T. B.

Presiding over the 15th annual general meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Shri B. G Kher disclosed that there are 25 lakhs of active TB cases in India and that at least 5 lakhs of people died every year from TB.

It will interest our readers to know that there are only 65 TB Hospitals and sanitoria all over India to minister to the needs of Twenty-five lakhs of patients. The total beds in these sixty-five hospitals are only 5476. To this may be added 1839 beds in other General hospitals and 600 beds exclusively meant for the armed forces. Thus the total beds available are only 7905 for a country with 346 million people and having 2.5 million active TB Patients! This works out to one bed for more than three hundred and twelve active sufferers!

It is a miracle that ONLY 5 LAKHS die of this ghastly disease every year!

COORDINATION

Leprosy is another scourge of mankind, while it does not claim a large number of deaths, its effects are pernicious. According to 1931 census, the number of leprosy patients in India was 150,000 which according to many persons conversant with the field of leprosy relief, is a gross understatement so far as conditions today are concerned.

The Gandhi National Memorial Fund has a separate committee on leprosy relief and at its last meeting held in Poona recently, it has been decided, to make an attempt to co-ordinate the work of private and public institutions engaged in leprosy relief work throughout the country.

The Committee considered a fifty-lakh scheme for combating leprosy on a Nation wide scale. The project includes training of social workers and medical men in detecting and treating early cases. The scheme is worthy of support but I cannot understand why a separate machinery for co-ordination of leprosy relief work is now being set up again when the "Hind Kust Nivaran Sangh" is already there to undertake this type of work.

Co-ordination is the latest fad in the field of social work and very soon we will have to think of setting up super co-ordinating machinery for all institutions coordinating activities in the various fields of social work!

NOT LACKING IN IT

Speaking of co-ordination, I must mention that the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari has called a meeting to co-ordinate child and youth welfare work in India. It may interest our readers to know that efforts are being made at Delhi to convert the old United Nations Appeal for Children Organization into a National organisation for promotion of Child Welfare. In Bombay the Bal-Vihar Committee is endeavouring to co-ordinate Child Welfare activities in Bombay State. And of course there is or at any rate may be formed a national committee of the International Union for Child Welfare and the International Conference on Defence of Children. The Junior Red Cross and the Child Welfare Bureau of the Red Cross must also launch some scheme for co-ordination of child welfare work in India. Over and above all this, we have the Indian Conference of Social Work seeking to co-ordinate activities in the entire field of social work. Who says we lack co-ordination?

CLEAN-UP WANTED

When corporators file their nominations, they generally designate themselves as social workers. Here is some "social work" which I suggest is worthy of their attention.

The other day I, along with some friends, went to the Byculla Market late in the evening. To our horror, we found rotten and decaying cante-loupes, oranges, water melons etc., were being sold at concessional rate of one anna or so to a crowd of poor folks who perhaps could not afford the luxury of enjoying these fruits at normal rates.

We went to the market office and set an inspector working. The inspector went to one of the places, symbolically kicked one or two cante-loups and returned to his chair fully satisfied that he had done his duty well.

Another official of the market confided that Byculla market is infested with rowdy element and should they enforce the hygiene regulations properly, they will be "knifed" outside the market next day. He also mildly hinted that it was not quite secure to depend on full measure of police co-operation.

Then again, we saw a wonderful sight of a huge drum full of carrots and water being stirred clean by motions of the dirty feet of a boy who was made to stand in the trough full of water and carrots. When we asked the nature of this process we were told that the "carrots are being cleaned."

If our Corporators undertake to visit markets, bakeries, and restaurants and public eating houses regularly, they will be convinced that the average Bombayite is living in extreme health-hazards. All this can be cleaned up and higher standards of food hygiene attained if only our Corporators take a personal interest and root out corruption and "Goondaism" at its source.

ANOTHER RACKET

The other day I read the following paragraphs in a newspaper.

"GODHRA, March 23: There is a black market in primary school text-books at various places in Panch Mahals. Those printed and published by the Government, are now in short supply in the local market although the new school term begins after the annual examination in March.

"As the text books are not available in the district, traders have been forced to procure them from outside with resultant increase in prices charged from the students."

Even in these days of black-marketers and profiteers and hoarders, one would have thought that children's text books, published by the Government would be spared. But it seems we are hoping against hope. I am a believer in the rule of law but such nefarious activities arouse intense reaction and one wonders if we should not also institute trial by "peoples courts" and hang these exploiters by the nearest lamp-post as Panditjee once had a mind to.

ALL FOR CHARITY

As against this here is a cheering news item.

"JUBBULPORE, March 27: Mr. Jagannatdas Malpani has donated his entire movable and immovable property worth Rs. 18 lakhs, which yield an annual income of Rs. 1 lakh for charitable purposes. One of the objects is to build a 100-bed hospital for women and children here. He will, however, receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 3,250 for maintenance of his mother and himself."

At a time when the acquisition of wealth by the easiest and quickest means seems to be the order of the day, it is good to be reminded that the spark of altruism is not totally extinguished from the human breast. It requires some courage and generosity to be able to part with one's entire property in one's own life-time, accepting only a small maintenance. Well done Mr. Malpani.

May you tribe increase.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Should Such Postmarks Be Allowed?

ONE of the most reprehensible practices connected with philately is the postmarking to order of full sheets of stamps. This trend has come into prominence, be it confessed mostly because of the collector himself, who has insisted with ever increasing vehemence on 'perfection' of condition and refused many a specimen that his ancestors would have been proud and happy to own.

Many an album of the present-day collector consists of stamps in so-called 'prime' condition and the impression is sought to be created on one looking at the album that only that stamp can be 'fine used' which bears nothing but the faintest arc of a circle in one corner. Just WHY this stamp should be prized above one which shows a decent and decipherable postmark is one of the minor musteries of philately.

After all if only 'good looking' copies are desired, then MINT and mint alone should be put in the album. There is no point in calling a stamp 'used' if it has never seen the inside of a postal bag and has been merely 'cancelled' to please someone. One result of this absurd trend has been that countries like Russia, which do not care a whit for philatelic ethics have marketed by the thousand specially prepared sets of which hardly a few hundred have ever passed legitimately through the post.

The case of smaller countries is as bad, though as there might be SOME justification for their main revenues are often derived from stamps, and if collectors insist on 'fine used' the temptation is always there to supply them with the stamps. There has lately been quite a lot of discussion in the British Philatelic papers about this question and below I reproduce a pertinent article by Harold G. D. Gisburn (writing in 'Stamp Collecting') which explains very forcefully why postmarking 'by favour' or 'to order' should never be allowed.

Colonial Pclicy

"In a recent issue of STAMP COLLECTING a correspondent in the West Indies points out that a number of the smaller Colonies derive considerable revenue from the sale of postage stamps for collection purposes, and he is apparently surprised that one of these, St. Lucia, has recently issued instructions banning their sale in sheet form postmarked to order. The correspondent regards this as a short-sighted policy on the part of the Postmasters, for which a convincing explanation is wanting.

Such a policy is convincing enough. While it may be true that the sale of postage stamps for collection purposes assists the revenue of the smaller islands to a very large extent, this is decidedly no reason why collectors should be beguiled into purchasing stamps (at a considerable increase on face value), which purport to have been used, but which in fact have been nothing of the sort. Many collectors of this generation are quite unaware that such a practice exists, as is evidenced by their pathetic description of their stamps as "fine used", and the authorities quite rightly refuse to countenance such a dubious practice.

So far as postmarking-to-order is concerned, whether in sheet form or affixed to letters both of which are merely handed back to the purchaser over the Post Office counter, the official instructions are rigid, and in no sense new. So far back as September, 1896, a Colonial Office circular, signed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was sent to all Crown Colonies, drawing attention to this practice and absolutely forbidding it. In 1910 Lord Crewe (in the circular of July of that year) again drew attention to this, and repeated the directions given by Mr. Chamberlain, Infringements of the order appear to have occurred from time to time possibly through ignorance on the part of newly-appointed officials; and on December 15th, 1928, a long and comprehensive circular was issued by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. L. S. Amery, dealing with the whole question of supply of stamps to dealers and collectors, either through the Crown Agents or local Postmasters. One paragraph in this circular may be underlined. It said: "I desire to repeat the direction issued by Lord Crewe in 1910, that officers refuse to comply with requests to affix stamps to letters, or to cancel stamps which are not affixed to letters".

Can't Find The Time

This direction has never been superseded; it is still rigidly forbidden for any Postmaster to cancel to order, and, so far from being "short-sighted" as the West Indian writer says, any postal official who refuses to contravene his instructions is merely fulfilling his simple duty. It is the job of any Civil Servant, whether at home or overseas, to obey orders, and not to depart from these at the behest of the public. In any case, would anyone believe that a postal official in a small colony would go to all the trouble of "servicing" covers or sheets of stamps with his obliterator merely for the love of it? He would certainly not be paid by the Post Office for disobeying orders! It is fairly clear in fact that he would only be induced to practice this for monetary gain from dealers (no collector is likely to want obliterated SHEETS of otherwise unused stamps), and any such departure from his instructions constitutes a serious breach of discipline on the part of a Civil Servant which is likely to involve the severest penalties. The Colonial Office therefore have an additional reason for banning the practice entirely.

Sensible Order

The question whether colonial administrations would sell more stamps if they allowed postmarking-to-order does not arise. Both moral and business considerations are against it. There is no doubt that the majority of collectors and in particular newcomers to the hobby, buy used stamps in good faith, believing them to have been genuinely used, and it is noticeable that dealers carefully refrain from labelling their wares as postmarked-to-order, even if they know or suspect this to be the case. For the Colonial Office to assist, even indirectly, in this practice would be unethical, and in the end bad business, as collectors became aware of what they were buying and paying highly for. Enlightenment on this practice, and the increasing interest in postal history (where only the genuinely used stamps count) is in any case hastening the end of the spurious "fine used" stamp. Many dealers are recognising this, and are devoting more and more time to the "cancellation" section of their business, which they presumably find to be profitable.

One can therefore only commend the Colonial Office for their refusal to countenance the sale of goods which are in effect sailing under false colours. It may be of interest to recall the words of a distinguished philatelic editor of some years ago when he said: "It is in large measure due to the observance by Postmasters of the instructions contained in this series of documents (i.e. the series of Colonial Office Circular from 1882 to 1928), designed to prevent collectors being exploited, that the postal issue of the British Empire have maintained their high status and ever-increasing popularity".

The true collector, who has the interests of the hobby at heart is unlikely to cavil at those words today. And the Colonial Postmaster, who assists in maintaining this high standard by refusing to disobey his instructions, can hardly be termed "short-sighted".

The Crown Agents have often fallen foul of collectors in the past, for some of the extremely short sighted policies they have adopted, but in the present case they are absolutely justified, for if every colonial postmaster went in for producing 'first day covers' etc. over the counter, philately would soon be in a pretty pickle altogether! So next time you feel like insisting on 'superb used', think twice, for only that stamp can be termed 'used' which has paid postage. 'Cancelled to order' labels most certainly have NOT.

Cape Verde Isles 'Navigations'

Due shortly is a set of ten airmails from the Cape Verde Islands. The stamps, which are to be printed in several colours will feature famous Portuguese navigators. All except the lowest value will be portrait stamps; the latter will show a map pointing out some of the achievements of Portugal in the discovery of new trade routes.

Values will be 5c, 10c, 30c, 50c, 1E, 2E, 3E, 5E, 10E and 20E.

Honduras Plans Sixteen Values

THE REPUBLIC of Honduras has issued a series of 16 new stamps to mark the five hundredth anniversary of the death, of Isabella the Catholic, an event of more than ordinary interest to the Latin Americans since it was she who financed the ships in which Columbus discovered the New World. Several other nations have already planned sets in honour of the occasion and it is probable that each of the Latin American republics will have followed suit by the end of the year.

Collectors who go in for Latin Americans had better get these sets while they are still current, for the simple reason that stamps from this part of the world are extremely popular in the U.S.A. and the latter market is usually a very important factor which is bound to influence the world prices of this type of material. The complete series of all the sets will probably be a very good thing.

The Honduran issue consists of eight Airs and eight values for surface mail. Denominations for each type are as follows:

1c, 2c, 8c, 16c, 30c, 1L, 2L, 5L.

Honolulu 'Air'

ISSUED mainly for airmail use to Hawaii, a new 80c United State Air stamp was to be issued on the 36th of March To meet the rate for parcels the value is the unusual one of 80c and the design shows the coastline of Diamond Hill, Honolulu, with a Clipper in flight above it. The design has been created by Victor S McCloskey, Jnr., and the engraving has been carried out George A. Gunderson (vignette) and John S. Edmonson (lettering). The first day sales of this stamp will take place at Honolulu. Colour is purple.

In honour of the North Atlantic Treaty, a special NATO stamp is to be issued by the United States on April 4th Two hands holding aloft the Torch of Freedom form the central feature of the stamp.

Australian 'Royal Visits'

AT the time of the tragic death of King George VI, Australia was already making preparations for the visit to the country of the then Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. The Kenya 'Royal Visits' had to be withdrawn after only five days' sale, while the Australian stamps, already produced were destroyed without ever being issued.

Three stamps had been proposed, of denominations of 3½d, 7½d and 1/6. The lowest value was to bear a portrait of the Princess and the remaining two were planned to show the Duke at the left and the Princess at the right. Plans for the first day's sale were already in an advanced stage and they were to have been placed on sale immediately the Royal couple arrived in the country. In accordance with the usual Australian practice, the issue was to have remained on sale for three months.

If this series had materialised, it would have marked the first appearance on Australian stamps of the Duke of Edinburgh. And it would have been the second stamp issued by the Commonwealth bearing a portrait of the princess. At the time of her marriage to the Duke in 1947, a special stamp bearing her likeness was put on sale, but this is not a true commemorative and was later absorbed into the permanent definitive series.

Late in 1949, another series was planned—to mark the visit to Australia of the late King, Queen Elizabeth and H. R. H. Princess Margaret. The visit was scrapped so the stamps, too never materialised. The 2½d bore the portrait of Princess Margaret along with her parents, the 3½d denomination showed the princess alone, while the top value of 1/6 portrayed the King and Queen.

'Royal Visits', in fact, are no new feature in Australian philately. The first was issued in 1927, to celebrate the opening of the new Federal Parliament at Canberra on May 9th of that year. It showed a picture of the new Parliament buildings which were opened by the then Duke and Duchess of York.

The next occasion of a Royal Visit was when the Duke of Gloucester was inaugurated as the Governor General of Australia. Three stamps were put on sale, 2½d lake, 3½ ultramarine and 5½d indigo, all items showing portraits of the Duke in military uniform and the Duchess in the uniform of Commandant of the Women's Auxiliary Australian Air Force.

The grandfather of the present Queen has also appeared on Australian commemoratives. The 25th anniversary of his accession to the Throne was commemorated by a set of three stamps showing him mounted on his favourite charger Anzac, which was presented to him by the Australian people.

The late King George VI and the Queen Mother have, of course, figured on many Australian stamps. Most of these are small sized regular definitives, but there are the two 'Robes' high values and the pound denomination of the obsolete series, which shows both the King and the Queen the only Australian stamp showing them together. The five shilling has the Queen, the ten shilling the King in Coronation Robes.

Incidentally, there is a likeness of King George V and Queen Mary on Australian stamps that most collectors are not aware of. The stamp is the 5½d value issued in 1951 to mark the 50th anniversary of the Australian Federation. It shows King George (who was Duke of York and Cornell at the time) with the then Duchess on dais of the Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, the stamp being adapted from a picture painted by famous Australian artist Tom Roberts in 1901.

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EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matrics! Pass Inter Arts/Commerce in one year. Coaching by Post. Grover's Correspondence College. Post Box 372. New Delhi.

(2130)

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted very fair, tall slim bride 18 outstanding beauty for foreign trained bachelor 2000 p. m. Ministers family. No castes. Parents write No. 3048 "Bombay Chronicle".

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

The Indian Glass & Ceramics Review, a quarterly journal will shortly be published. Enquiries for advts. etc., and articles for publications to be sent to the editor, Dr. R. Charan, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

(3045)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

For Sale Absorbent Cotton Wool, manufactured by Kesoram Cotton Mills Ltd., at an extremely low rate. Enquire from New India Mercantile Co. Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta —1.

(2183)

CAR FOR SALE

New Austin A. 90 Atlantic convertible cream shaded with red upholstery, manually operated fitted with 8 Valve Ecko Radio, Heater and Chromium wheel Discs. for immediate sale on Bargain price. Box No 2158 C/o. Bombay Chronicle

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A double-storeyed palatial residence, with cottage, in Coonoor, Nilgiris, ground area about one acre. Excellent situation, opposite the Coonoor Club, and within easy distance of shopping centres. For particulars, please apply to Box No. 3046 Bombay Chronicle.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur provides Courses of instruction leading to B. Tech (Bachelor of Technology) degree in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Building Construction, Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning. Geology and Geophysics.

The next session commences in July 1952. Applications for admission should be made in the prescribed forms and should be sent so as to reach the Registrar of the Institute by 26th April 1952 latest. The minimum qualification for admission is I.Sc. First Division. Qualifications relaxable in the case of Candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes or backward areas or for Agricultural Engineering, Architecture and Town Planning. The maximum age limit for I.Sc. Students is 20 years and for B.Sc. 22 years on the date of admission. Students appearing in I.Sc. Examinations in 1952 may also apply if they have passed the Matriculation in the First Division, but their admission is subject to their passing the I.Sc. Examination in the First Division. This is an all India Institute and the Students are admitted from all States. Selection for admission will be made after an interview test. The date, time and venue of such interview will be intimated in due course to those candidates only who possess the requisite qualifications for admission. For particulars and application forms apply to the Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur (B.N. Rly.)

(2152)

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 11 2008.
Muslim: Rajjab 10 1371.
Parsi: Avan 7 1321.
Sunrise 6-29 A.M., Sunset 6-53 P.M.
Hightide 09-36, 22-07, Lowtide 03-44, 15-22.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

ARYA SAMAJ: Mr. K. M. Amin will speak on "Beauty Contest and Miss India", Samaj premises, Bora Bazar, Fort. 9 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on mind control. Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Fort 6-15 p.m.

CENTRAL GOVT. STAFF QUARTERS RESIDENTS' ASSN: Annual Day celebrations, Central Govt. Colony, Vadala, 6-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY: Sir George Thomson will speak on "Electron Diffraction . Room 2, Royal Institute of Science. 5 p.m

BAGOMAL TULSIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: Opening ceremony by Dr. P. A. Dias, Gopal Mansion, Turner Rd., 6 p.m.

AWAMI MARKAZ: Public meeting to protest against rise in food prices, Mastan Talao, Nagpada, 8-30 p.m.

PARSI COLONY BAND STAND: Band music from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Maha Gujarat Famine Relief

Sri Ganapati Shankar Desai, Mayor of Bombay will start the collection drive for Maha Gujarat famine relief, organised jointly by 'C' Ward Congress Committee and Pragati Mandal of Gulalwadi on Monday 7 inst at 8 a.m. from Gulalwadi.

RATION HOLIDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Rationing Head Office as well as all Ward/Area Rationing Offices, all Civil Supplies Godowns, the Government Grain Shops, the Permit Office and the Central Skim Milk Powder Depot at D Block of Rayan Grain Market, Near Masjid Bunder, the Skim Milk Powder Distribution Depots at Bandra and Kurla and Government Godowns of Skim Milk Powder will remain closed on Monday, 7th April 1952 on account of "Mahavir Jayanti."

The Head Rationing Office will, however, remain open on the abovementioned holiday only for the sale of Penicillin

Bombay Prohibition Board

The Government of Bombay has directed that the Bombay State Prohibition Board should be continued for a further period of one year ending February 28 1953.

Prohibition Cases

The Prohibition Division of the Greater Bombay Police picked up 592 cases, arrested 203 persons and seized 197 gallons of illicit liquor during the week ended March 20 last.

Amalgamation Of Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday: The deserted village of Khamchaudhar, in Navapur Taluka of West Khandesh District, will be amalgamated with the inhabited village of Morkaranjve, in the same taluka, from May 1 next

After amalgamation, the village will bear the name of the inhabited village.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI TO TOUR SORATH

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 4: Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, President, Gujerat Famine Relief Committee will tour Sorath famine stricken areas in the next week to get first hand information of conditions in Saurashtra. Shri Dhebar, Chief Minister and members of the Famine Committee will also join the tour.

TODAYS RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m. -- 07-40 Programme, 07-45 V. K Bhatt, G songs, 08-15 K. Udyavarkar, G songs, 11-45 M Sayeed and M Rasheed, kh v. d. 12-15 For Wiemen, G 13-10 M Hussain, sarangi, 13-40 Music of Mozart, 17-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, gaud malhar, 18-10 M Hussain, sarangi, 18-30 M Sayeed and M Rasheed, purvi 19-00 V. Bhatt, G songs, 19-10 Locals 19-20 AIR trio patdeep bahar, 19-30 Saguna Kalyanpur, ghara kannada, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 AIR artist, kh bhoopali, 20-45 V. K. Bhatt, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 We present, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Concert music.

VARIATIONS 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Air artists, violin, 08-45 K. Udyavarkar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 J. B. Ajgaonkar's "Var vidamban", M play, 13-00 G. T. Powale, M song, 13-30 M M Tulje, H songs 13-50 Saguana Kalyanpur, gaud sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 G T. Powale, M song, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 G. T. Powale, M songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies H. 21-00 M M. Tulje, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 M Hussain, sarangi, 22-15 K Udyavarkar, durga.

BARODA & AHMEDABAD

250m., 326m.

08-15 Savare Savvatne 08-30 M. S. Joshi, ahir Bhairan, 09-00 For children, G 18-00 J. T. Shah, khayal, 18-20 Shanti Mullick, Punjabi dholak geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.) 18-35 Subha sham (Ahm.) 19-00 M. S. Joshi, jait kalyan, 19-15 Shanti Mullick, I. Gandhi geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-40 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 J. T. Shah, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.) 21-15 Shanti Mullick, dholak geets 21-30 M. S. Joshi kh anandi.

RADIO CEYLON

7-15 a. m. It's a good day, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Light and bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Son of Pioneers 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p. m. Curtain call, 5-00 Hindi programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Govt. Tourist Bureau) 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy. 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect. 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerts, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Rays a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Crazy people.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Music Festival On A.I.R.

NEW DELHI, April 5: AIR, Delhi will relay on April 6 from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. the performances of the artists participating in the Music festival being held at the Constitution Club, New Delhi. The programme can be heard on 422.5, 338.6 and 48.47 metres and from 12-30 p.m. onwards on 422.5, 338.6, 31.15, 19.75 and 13.82 metres.

Talk In Gujerati

Shri Bhaktiprasad Trivedi will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Mumbai Rajyaman Pustakalaya Pravritti" in the series "Ghar Angane" on April 7 at 8-30 P.M. from All India Radio, Bombay.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres)

VAR-VIDAMBAN

On April 6 at 11-45 A.M. All India Radio, Bombay will present "Var-Vidamban", a play in Marathi written by J. R. Agagaonkar, featuring Meenakshi, Ramchandra Varde and Vijaya Dhadphale.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—B (353 and 41.44 metres).

Deo Is Against Taking Foreign Financial Aid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri Shankerao Deo, ex-member of the Congress Working Committee told a gathering of Congress workers at Congress House this evening that he did not favour foreign financial aid to this country. He expressed his preference for technical and scientific assistance instead.

The speaker added that technical and scientific help had no strings attached, but financial assistance was given by other countries for political reasons.

For the reconstruction and development of the country, Shri Shankerao said the effort of every citizen was essential. It was only by every individual putting in some effort that the country could achieve self-sufficiency.

He cited the case of Russia to illustrate his principles. Russia had been built on the effort of her people and not on foreign assistance.

Shri Shankerao stressed the importance of swadeshi and the constructive programme of the Congress, adding that the development of the country depended on strict adherence to it.

Only by Gandhiji's principle of Ahimsa, he stated, could the people be infused with moral greatness.

The speaker favoured decentralisation of industries. He said that every individual would benefit by it and would have an opportunity for self-development.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN TRAVANCORE

All-India Weather

POONA, April 5 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and South-East Madhya Pradesh and have occurred locally in Himachal Pradesh, and Malabar and South Kanara. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, Orissa, West Madhya Pradesh, coastal Andhradesa and Tamil Nad.

Day temperatures have risen by 5 to 9 degrees F. over Gangetic West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the adjoining parts of Bihar and Orissa, over South Madhya Bharat and adjoining parts of East Rajasthan. They were 4 to 6 degrees F. below normal over sub-Himalayan West Bengal, in and near North Orissa, in Gujerat and the interior of Tamil Nad

Forecast valid until Sunday evening: Thundershowers will occur locally in the hills of the Punjab, South Rajasthan, South Madhya Pradesh, Malabar and South Kanara, and Travancore-Cochin. A few thunderstorms or showers are also likely to occur in Assam, Orissa, plains of the Punjab (I) Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, coastal Andhradesa and Tamil Nad.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st March, 1952 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hrs. IST on 5-4-1952.

Ahmedabad	98	75	0	0	—0.1
Bangalore	92	73	0	0	—0.5
BOMBAY	88	74	0	0	—0.1
Cherrapunji	68	57	0	8.2	0
Darjeeling	56	46	0	4.6	+2.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	90	75	0	0.3	—0.3
Jubbulpore	101	70	0	0.1	—0.4
Jamshedpur	96	75	0	1.2	+0.3
Kanpur	94	67	0	0.8	+0.5
Mahabaleshwar	82	63	0	0	—0.3
Mangalore	90	77	0	0	—0.3
Marmagao	87	77	0	0	0
Poona	96	64	0	0	—0.2
Shillong	69	50	0.4	4.1	+1.6
Sholapur	102	73	0	0	—0.2
Simla	61	51	0	4.2	+1.6
Surat	90	75	0	0	0

Mr. Malcolm Nixon

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): Mr. Malcolm Nixon, Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, is expected to arrive in Calcutta on April 25 on a four-week tour of India to help preparations for an International Conference in Defence of the Rights of Youth this year.

Co-operation Can Benefit The Farmer

Mr. Rama Rau's View

POONA, April 5 (PTI): Mr. B. Rama Rau, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, today appealed for developing co-operative movement in India, as it was "the only method by which Indian farmers with small holdings can secure the benefits of large scale enterprise without hampering private initiative and endeavour"

Mr. Rama Rau was inaugurating the Special Training Class for the higher officers of Co-operative Departments and other co-operative institutions of various States.

He said, the co-operative organisation was an essential part of the machinery for the planned development of the country.

Referring to the "keen interest" the Reserve Bank was taking in rural finance the Governor said, it was at the initiative of the Reserve Bank that a comprehensive all-India survey of rural credit was conducted last year.

The Governor hoped that the report of the survey, which was expected to be submitted by October, would be the basis for a long-term policy in respect of rural finance in this country.

About twenty officers of Co-operative Departments from various States will be trained at the special classes.

Bright Future For Co-ops

V.L. MEHTA'S VIEW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, former Finance Minister, Bombay, envisaged here today a bright future for Industrial Co-operation in the country. He was inaugurating the Industrial Co-operative Training Class at the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, conducted by the greater Bombay Co-operative Institute.

Mr. Mehta pointed out that industrial co-operation in India was of recent growth. About a decade back Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State and in the country were few and far between. During the last decade however, there had been a very rapid growth in this direction.

The ex-Minister attributed this to a definite change in the government policy, which was to encourage industrial co-operation. This policy has borne rich fruits; today there were about 6,000 Industrial Co-operative Societies spread all over the country, with a capital of over six crores at their disposal. About 1,200 of these with a capital of over Rs. one and half crores belonged to Bombay.

Concluding Mr. Mehta observed that Industrial was a branch of the larger co-operative movement which was sure to grow in size and proportion in the near future.

GOVERNER AT KARWAR

KARWAR, April 5 (PTI): The Governor of Bombay arrived here yesterday by a coastal steamer on his second visit to Karwar. He declared open the Military Pensioners Rest House built by the District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen Board.

The Governor expressed his deep interest in the welfare of the ex-servicemen and donated a sum of Rs 250 to the Board for providing recreational facilities at the rest house. He visited the Karwar General Library and donated Rs 100 to it.

He also announced a donation of Rs 300 to the Scout Guide Organisation.

The Governor was on arrival preented with a guard of honour by the police

The Governor before reaching Karwar broke his voyage at Marmugoa and paid a brief visit to Panjim, capital of Goa.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to Governor Homi Mody, a politician is one who extracts money from the rich and votes from the poor, on the promise of protecting each from the other.

This is rather hard on the politician. He can't help it. He has to make both ends meet.

* *

Pranksters' trick on the Scotland Yard and the fake announcement of the press conference with Mr. Bhausaheb Hirey have been quoted as examples of April foolery.

But I consider Premier Joseph Stalin's message to a group of American editors as the best of the lot. It is dated New York, April 1.

* *

Comrade Stalin assures that peaceful co-existence of Communism and Capitalism is perfectly possible.

The world is too small for both ideologies. Already Sheikh Abdulla is experimenting on a new cocktail of capitalism, socialism and communism Nothing succeeds like success

* *

Rajaji describes his comeback to politics as a downfall.

But the Madras Congress Party considers it as a windfall. This is neither the first nor the last of the series. He is more to come.

* *

Sheikh Abdullah says that Kashmir will boldly assuage land hunger.

This is simply a bait to the credulous. What else are the Azad Kashmiris hungering for?

* *

Story goes that President Truman's decision not to run for the White House Gadi is a result of his wife's persuasion.

This is over—simplification of Politics into a husband and wife affair. But Truman will not come out to oblige rumour-mongers.

* *

Dr. Kurt Enderl, Charge d' affaires of the Austrian legation in India says that his country is well known for her music and medicine.

In India music has already become nux-vomica.

* *

Addressing the Madras Congress M.L.A.s Rajaji said that they should copy the virtue of the crow.

Barring the virtue of unity, they have been cawing alike, when they are not busy "crow-catching."

* *

"If democracy is to succeed in India, people should be aware of their rights," says the Chief Justice of India.

But the common man forgets the rights and forgives the wrongs.

* *

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan says that he is ready to wind up the Socialist Party for the sake of the United Leftist Front.

After the elections, it is already a house to let.

* *

It is reported that Mr. S. K. Patil became so dazzling by the beauty parade that he nearly placed the golden crown upside down on the "Beauty Queen" at the Brabourne Stadium.

Much ado about beauty makes people topsy turvy.

* *

Non-Congress leaders have challenged the nomination of Rajaji to the State Legislative Council. Their contention is that the Governor is empowered to nominate only persons of outstanding ability in the field of literature, art, science and social service.

This looks rather strange. Rajaji is the father of prohibition even before Mahatma Gandhi included it in the Constructive Programme. He started life as a social reformer before he became politician and administrator. He has made a name in the field of literature as a progressive short story writer in Tamil and English. He is eminently qualified for the job on all the counts. If Mr. Sri Prakasa is out to yoke a cow to the plough, why should the bulls protest against it?

* *

THE battle between the bees and the punters near the members' stand of the Mahalakshmi race course is a thriller which would have served as an admirable theme to classic Poets of old. It has natural colour and scenic background, as most of the casualities are stars and film magnates who are backed by fans, and who in turn, heavily back animals.

Many of them had to decontrol cloth to liberate themselves from the stinging brigade. Mr. K. M. Munshi may quote from Bharatiya Vidya the examples of 'Ashawamedha' and 'Ashwadhama' as an apologia for horse racing. But bees are devotees of a culture of a different type which exalts work as worship. They have no patience with the mug's game of backing, betting, trebling and pooling. They do not believe in the astrology of the horses or the numerology of draw numbers. They do not entrust their fortunes to the Tote, but to sweat and honest toil.

* *

The bee world is one of romance, colour and gaiety which has inspired poets, scientists and philosophers. The humming bee whistles life away in perfect contentment, toiling from morn to eve among flowers and plants. Its individual need is meagre, but it gathers the major portion of the ambrosia for the good life of the community. When labourers, capitalists and even blackmarketeers plead for more incentives to produce their goods the bee is the supreme example of labour without even caring for the fruit. Indian philosophers cite it as a model Karmayogi living the life prescribed in the Bhagawad Gita.

There is another point in which Vedantins quote bee as an illustration. In this case, it is not the honey bee; but bigger 'blue jagger' variety. Believe it or not, story goes that this bee catches hold of a blue worm and makes a bee of it by stinging it often and by not allowing it to stray away from its company. They draw a parellel how God transmutes the divine spark of man into divinity itself by the same method. Though this philosophy traverses the realm of Vedanta and Siddhanta, it derives topical significance by Rajaji's statement. He hopes to resurrect the fallen angels of the Congress by giving them the benefit of "my moral vicinity, and of my being near you". This looks like alchemy in politics.

* *

The bee in literature is a big story. Socrates, Plato, Virgil and Indian celebrites like Kalidasa and Kamban have honeycombed their literary masterpieces. Shakespeare's description of the kingdom of the bees is a classic by itself. Giving a colourful description of a sleeping beauty, Kalidasa says "a honey bee entered a full bloom lotus on the eve of the setting of the sun and was immersed in extracting honey. In its preoccupation, it did not notice the fading solar beams and within a minute the bloom became a bud. The black bee was trapped in flowery folds." Herein the poet refers to the fleeting eye orbs of a drowsy damsel gradually being encased by the eyelids when she fell into deep sleep. What a height of poetic imagery?

* *

Kalidasa brings in the bees as actors in the drama of Shakuntala. King Dushyanta sees from a distance Shankuntala and other girl Ashramites watering the plants and flowers in Sylvan settings. Suddenly the girls are disturbed by the onslaught of bees, the main victim being the heroine Shankuntala. When a bee comes and attacks her on the right side of her head, she wards it off with the forefinger of one hand. When another bee tries to torment her from the left side, she gives a side cut with her hand, her face showing the mounting anger. She puts the water pot down and when another bee brushes near her eyes, she jumps up and makes a frontal attack. To Dushyanta who is eyeing the scene from a distance, it looks as though "some ballet dancers are rehearsing without orchestra". Kalidasa was not only a great dramatist but also a keen student of dance. The above scene in the forest looked like a dramatisation of a dance theme in Bharata Natya full of expressive gestures, high 'attitude' and swing and sway of the body beautiful. It was the story of the Beauty and the Bee.

* *

Tamil dramas portray many a heroine who think aloud and confide their love affairs to the bee as though it were human. It is hailed as love messenger. In the world of flowers and plants, the bee acts as the love emissary and helps fertilisation and procreation of the panorama of beauty and colour. Many a lovelorn flower wasting its fragrance in the desert air confesses its "affaire de amour" to a sympathetic bee who comes to it for honey and it in turn brings a message of cheer from the better half. Honey has gone down in history as the food of Gods. It has also been the menu of men, invogorating and intoxicating in its effect. When Rama goes to an Ashram he is offered milk and honey. When the boatman Guha meets him on the banks of Sarayu, he is offered honey and venison. Honey-bibbers are long livers and Ayurveda prescribes it to enable a man to hit the century. In his Constructive Programme, Mahatma Gandhi gave prominance to bee-keeping as a rural industry and prescribed a non-violent method of extracting honey. It found a place in Wardha dietery and might have incidentally shaped India's politics.

* *

The bee is a political animal and its community life has been the subject of study throughout the ages of history. Many political scientists adduce the theory that man has learned the art of Government from the bee. The kingdom of bee is a matriarchy with a dictator queen at the top. It consists of males, females and neuters. The last class forms the hewers of wax and drawers of honey, toiling and moiling in its ambrosian duties. Though it forms the proletariat, it is not class—conscious like our Communist comrades. This forms the largest unit in the bee world but has no say in the administration. It is a toiler, sapper and miner and fighter, all rolled into one. Bee hiving is a wonderful piece of plastic architecture. Man builds from the bottom, but the bee builds from the top. The hive has many chambers and cells connecting and interconnecting which will beat the military architecture of the pentagon or Maginot Line.

* *

If the home is the Englishman's castle, the hive is the residential, administrative and military headquarters of the kingdom of bees. A hefty branch of a tree or the crevice of a tower or dome or the sides of hillocks form the natural site for the hive. In thick forests the hive spans two hillocks separated by a distance of fifteen to twenty feet. The hive goes on for generations unless it is disturbed by bears or human interlopers. The disturbed honey-comb which brought a hornet's nest at the Mahalakshmi Race Course is said to be a decade old. An Indian poet of the 12th century has described a Goddess as enjoying the humming music and the winged dance of the bees. Even today there is a bee-hive in the sanctum sanctorum of the same temple. The bees go, but the hive goes on.

* *

The neuters which gather honey for the hive are armed with stings, which they use for offensive and defensive purposes. They have an uncanny sense of colour and vibration which lead them to flowers of choice for honey-gathering. All honey is not gathered but sometimes forms the spoils of loot. Two or three bees will go on free lancing and rob other bees of other hives of their honey. The drones are peculiar characteristics of bee social economy. They have no stings and cannot fight. They act as perfect courtiers and singing minstrels to the queen bee and feed fat on her hospitality. They are lovers in waiting for the queen. There are few females in the bee world and barring the queen bee, the rest of them are kept under hive curtain. They are the prospective queens in the queue. When the queen bee dies, these denizens under the hive curtain fight among themselves for power and the toughest of them succeeds as queen.

* *

There is power politics also in the bee world. If the hive becomes overpopulated an agitation starts because of too little honey and too many mouths to feed. The inflation and shortage economy lead to tumult and revolt in which the discontented elements try to contact one of the queens in waiting and stage a coup d'etat. If it succeeds they stay. If it fails the defeated elements quit and build another hive. In either case the drones are the biggest casualities in this war. Sometimes the bees launch aggressive wars. Their field formation and military strategy are of a high order. They do not give notice of declaration of war but straightaway stage a blitz on a rival hive and try to capture the queen bee. If the queen falls, the hive surrenders

* *

The bee is not a docile creature, but proud in its bearing and demeanour. If it is attacked it can sting back and can summon the help of the whole kingdom. It easily forgets because it never forgives but takes prompt and punitive action against the enemy. It believes in "do or die." The urchins of wags who disturbed the honey-comb at the race course did not realise the gravity of their action. The trouble-shooters took to their heels but the poor punters had to pay for it. Call it Karma or Kismet.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Continued from Page 6, Col. 5.

whom it will compromise. Its compromise should not betray its basic principles.

One strange fact emerges from Rajaji's speech and that is that he is unlikely to be in office for long. He has spoken of a few months; but this, obviously, is again a matter for compromise.

With all this cleverness and all this spirit of compromise, how did Rajaji manage to miss nomination for the presidentship for which he was at one time regarded as a hot favourite?, There is some intriguing story behind it, which, when it is revealed will undoubtedly make interesting reading.

★

It now seems that the presidentship will not go uncontested. Prof. K. T. Shah, who could not get a seat in Parliament from his own home constituency of Cutch will be the chief rival. Of course, he does not expect to succeed. nor do his sponsors expect him to succeed. It is supposed to be a kind of a gesture. The most intriguing part of the gesture is that Prof. Shah has allowed himself to be persuaded by Comrade Gopalan of the Communist Party. Prof. Shah is not the type of person who is amenable to persuasion from anybody. Hence Gopalan should be credited with having worked a wonder.

An even greater wonder of the presidential contest is the news from Calcutta that Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee, who opposed Mr. Nehru in the General Elections and lost his security deposit has also decided to contest the election for the presidentship of the Union. So obviously has another gentleman from Bombay who temporarily migrated to Uttar Pradesh to fight Nehru in defece of "Hindutva."

Oh, yes; India, is a free country is it not? Anybody can aspire to become and set himself as a candidate for election to the highest office. can he not? We are a democracy. And democracy means democracy for everyone — including certified and uncertified cases.

British Spring Customs

Continued from Page 3, Col. 5.

many poor men as there are years in the Sovereign's age, (twenty six this year). The purses are borne on a large dish by Yeomen of the Guard, in Tudor uniforms. Until the reign of James II (1685—1688) it was customary for the King to wash the feet of the poor before presenting them purses.

Good Friday is the occasion for the celebration of a curious custom in the Church of St. Bartholomew in London. Twenty widows collect round a tombstone in the church, pick up sixpence placed on it by a churchwarden, walk over it in homage to the donor and receive hot cross buns.

ADDING A BUN

At the Widow's Son, an inn in East End, a sailor drops a bun into a basket hanging from a ceiling. This is supposed to be in memory of the widowed inn-owner, who in 1823, expecting her son home from the seas, baked hot cross buns in readiness. The son never returned, but faithfully she set aside a fresh bun each year, and one is still added to the pile.

On Easter Monday, prizes are awarded, in many villages to the man and woman who are judged to be the happiest married couple by a jury consisting of six spinsters and six bachelors.

Another Easter custom is that of bottle-kicking. After the rector has cut the pie with due ceremony, small casks of beer are kicked around the traditional course to the amusement of onlookers.

Last but not least we have gay ceremonies at Hungerford in Berkshire. The Crier sounds a horn at eight in the morning, and then houses are visited by men carrying poles decked with ribbons, a nosegay and topped with oranges. They are accompanied by the Orange Scrambler in cock-feathered hat, bearing a bag of oranges. Every lady they meet—and they even set ladders to find their prey—must yield either a coin or a kiss, in return for which they receive an orange.

None can say shortage-stricken Englishman suffers from shortage of curious customs.

PUNJAB SPORTS AMONG LAST EIGHT

Penalty Bully Wasted By Calcutta Customs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BY virtue of an odd goal in three victory over Gwalior Police in the replayed encounter, Punjab Sports of Calcutta made the quarter-final grade of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament early this evening; while Calcutta Customs and Western Railway were concerned in a goalless draw later in the evening, inspite of extra time being played.

Punjab Sports showed a marked improvement in their performance this evening. Their forwards relied on their speed and dash to outwit the rival defence. The exchanges were even in the initial period, but Punjab Sports took the initiative in the second period.

The winners were well served by Niranjan in deep defence while Jagdish Lal, Din Dayal, Jagdish Chandra and Sethi kept up a strong attack. The opponents had two good performers in Shanker, their right inner and Chhote Babu, their left back.

The first half was blank with both sides wasting scoring chances. It was in the eight minute of the second half that a penalty bully gave Punjab Sports the lead. Gwalior's custodian, Khalil Ahmed saved a shot from Jagdish Chandra, but Din Dayal pushed into goal from the rebound, but Chhote Babu saved with his body in the nick of time. Umpire Braz D'Souza awarded a penalty bully, which Jagdish Chandra converted.

The second goal for Punjab came in the twenty-first minute of this period when outside right Jagdish Lal collected a stray shot from the half-line and raced into goal to score on his own, beating an onrushing custodian.

Just before the call of time Shanker reduced the margin for Gwalior when he tapped in a short corner hit by Chhote Babu

The teams were:—

PUNJAB SPORTS (Calcutta): Kulwant Singh; Trilochan, Niranjan; Atmasingh, Ram Prakash Edge; Jagdish Lal, B. R. Singh, Din Dayal, Jagdish Chandra, Sethi.

GWALIOR POLICE: Khalil Ahmed; Awashti, Chhote Babu; Denis, Prem Shanker, Roman; Bala, Shanker, Chitnis, Kailas, Ragnekar.

Umpires: J. B. DeSouza and O. Fernandes.

DRAWN GAME

Calcutta Customs failed to make use of a penalty bully chance in their third round fixture against Western Railway, but were content with a goalless draw inspite of extra time being played.

As is wont with Calcutta outfits, they prefer a hard hitting game, but Western Railway relied more on their combining ability to counteract a strong combination.

Claudius played a grand game as right half, while centre forward Ragbir Singh was the life of the attack. Jadhav played well in Western Railway's defence, while Rosario filled the centre half berth with credit.

Ten minutes before the breather Calcutta should have gained the lead when Lelio D'Silva awarded a penalty bully against centre half Rosario tripping Indergit Rai in goalmouth. Ragbir Singh failed to get the better of Rosario.

Wasted chances by Western Railway in the second half were more in evidence. Extra time was played but to no useful purpose.

The teams were:—

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS: Cleur; Ward, Furtado; Claudius, Misra, G. Das; Deefholts, Indergit Rai, Ragbir Singh, Kapoor, Todman.

WESTERN RAILWAY: Gulam; Gangaram, Jadhav; Agre, Rozario, A. Fernandes; Gendalal, Kishen, Siddique, Santooram, E. Fernandes.

Umpires: L. D'Silva and Wences.

DANES BEAT SCOTS AT BADMINTON

COPENHAGEN, April 4 (PTI-Reuter): Denmark beat Scotland by seven matches to zero in an International Badminton match here tonight.

NorthernIndia Badminton

LUCKNOW, April 5 (PTI): T. N. Seth, India's number 2 defeated S. L. Jaini (Delhi) 15-8, 15-5, in the Northern India Badminton Tournament this evening.

Henry Fereira (Bombay), India's number 4 defeated V. S. Muzumdar (Delhi) 15-5, 15-5.

Davinder Mohan (Bombay) defeated Bhopardikar (Bombay) 15-7, 15-4.

C. L. Madan (Delhi) India's number 5, defeated R. K Seth (Fyzabad) 15-4, 15-0.

Davinder Mohan and Fereira defeated R. K. Seth and Tandon 15-2, 15-6. Amrit Dewan and C. L. Madan defeated S. M. Lal (Allahabad) and Dube (Lucknow) 15-2, 15-9; T. N. Seth and Jaini defeated N. C. Rai and B. K. Singh (Lucknow) 15-2, 15-2; Muzumdar and Chowla (Delhi) defeated Dua and Saxena (Lucknow) 15-4, 15-3.

Miss Athawale (Lucknow) defeated Mrs. K. Sethi, 11-2, 11-2.

MAZAGOAN DOCKS WIN FINAL

Second Division B.P.H.A. League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final game in the second division of the B.P.H.A. League was played this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground resulting in Mazagoan Docks coming off on top with a solitary goal victory over Young Comrades.

The exchanges were evenly balanced and the match could have ended in a victory for anyone. However a lucky goal by T. D'Souza for Mazagoan Docks brought victory.

Earlier in the Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament Boys Own Club and Central Rly. "D" were concerned in drawn game, both sides scoring twice. Alex D'Souza netted for Boys Own, while A. D'Souza netted for the Railway

Extra time was played, but without any result.

Cockell Relinquishes European Title

LONDON, April 4 (PTI-Reuter): Don Cockell, British light heavy weight champion has relinguished his European title.

His manager Mr. John Simpson today wrote to the British Board of Control informing them of Cockell's decision.

Cocktail won the title from Albert Yvel (France) in March 1951 and was due to defend it against Conny Rux, the German champion.

Mr. Simpson said today that they had been offered a fight in Germany against Rux, but as Cockell had two important fights on his programme already they had reluctantly decided to relinquish the title.

One of these fights is against Randolph Turpin, the British middleweight champion at White City, London on June 10.

Indian Cricket Team To Leave On April 22

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Manager of the Indian Cricket team to tour England this Summer, announced today that the Indian cricketers would leave Calcutta by a special chartered plane on April 22 at 3 p.m.

Enroute the plane would touch down at Karachi, Basra and Athens and according to present schedule would reach London on the 24th

Hashim Khan In Last Four Stage

LONDON, April 4 (PTI-Reuter): Hashim Khan of Pakistan (the holder) reached the last four in the Open Squash Championships at the Lansdowne Club here today, when he beat Fairbairn, the Middlesex amateur with the loss of only four points.

Fairbairn started brilliantly and gained a four-three lead in the first game, but, though, there were some long rallies he rarely got in hand again and could not score another point. Khan won 9-4, 9-0, 9-0.

Khan's opponent in the first semi-final tomorrow will be G. Hiedick-Smith, the South African holder of the amateur title. He had a walk over when his opponent Neville Hooper (Sussex) scratched because of a strained muscle.

Other semi-finalists are Mahmoud Khan of Egypt, former holder, and Brian Philips of Kent.

Sam Snead Takes Lead

AUGUST, (Georgia), April 4, (PTI): Sam Snead, playing bold and near perfect golf for a brilliant second round of 67 took the lead today in the Masters Open Golf Tournament over the Augusta National Club Course.

His 36 holes total of a 137 gave him a lead of three strokes over his nearest rival, Ben Hogan, who played another 70 today. After Hogan came 3 players each with 142-Jim Ferrier (72 and 70) Tommy Bolt (70 and 72) and Johnny Revolta (71 and 71).

Teal Wins Grand National

POOR VISIBILITY MARS RACE

AINTREE (Liverpool), April 5, (PTI-Reuter).

TEAL, a heavily backed second favourite won the world's greatest steeplechase, the Grand National, from 46 rivals here today.

In a thrilling race Teal beat Legal Joy by five lengths after they had jumped the last fence almost together. The winner ridden by Arthur Thompson, who won the race four years ago on Sheila's Cottage, started at 100 to seven with Legal Joy at 100 to six. Wot No Sun, who finished a bad third started at 33 to one.

The usual romance was associated with this great race for Teal was a former point to point chaser. As an undersized pony he changed hands at a mere thirty guineas. The owner Harry Lane won the Lincolnshire Handicap last year with Barnes Park. Jockey Arthur Thompson is one of very few riders ever to have won the race twice. The winning trainer Neville Crump also trained Sheila's Cottage so that today was his second national triumph. It was worth over 19,000 pounds to the winner. Crump ran four horses today and not only trained the winner, but also Wot No Sun, the third.

Freebooter who won the race two years ago and started a ten to nine favourite today came down at the Canal turn on the second circuit when racing just behind Teal. The best backed Irish Royal Tan, who was runnerup last year, looked like taking third place as he challenged Wot No Sun two fences out. Going to the last, Royal Tan lay third, but here he came down allowing Wot No Sun to fill the minor position.

The going was perfect, but it was raining with grey skies when the huge field went to the post with a crowd estimated a nearly 200,000 lining the course and packing the grandstands. Visibility was poor and only two fences could be seen. There was a mishap at the start for several horses charged the tapes and broke them. The race thus started 11 minutes behind schedule. Freebooter immediately took the lead and disappeared into the mist.

But by the time fourth fence had been reached Teal had joined Freebooter in the lead and they raced together until five fences from home when Freebooter fell. At this stage Legal Joy was up with the leading pair.

Suburban Tennis

Miss Kundaji Extends Mrs. Roberts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the best match of the day in the Bombay Suburban Open Lawn Tennis Championships at Bandra Gymkhana, Sunanda Kundaji gave one of her best displays of the season when she extended Mrs. Roberts to three sets and went down fighting in the decider. A very heavy programme was gone through during the evening's programme, the matches particularly the men's doubles encounters being well contested.

The results were:—

Men's 'B' Singles

S. G. Kundaji beat S. T. Alur 3-6 5-5 (Alur retired).

Veterans Singles

George Lewis beat Edwin Fernandes 5-3 6-3.

Men's Doubles

L. R. Pereira and E. T. Fernandes beat G. Kuruthu and K. L. Dalaya 6-3 4-6 6-2; R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia beat Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan and S. G. Wasani 6-3 3-6 6-2; L. R. Pereira and E. T. Fernandes beat P. N. Sarangpani and Shivsharma 6-1 6-4; J. M. Kantawala and K. Mahindra beat V. V. Powar and D. L. Lajmi 6-2 4-6 6-3; R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia beat M. A. Bhatkal and Narendra 6-0 6-0.

Women's Singles

Mrs. Jill Roberts beat Miss Sunanda Kundaji 3-6 6-2 6-3.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. Betty Stewart and Mrs. Jill Roberts beat Mrs. Shrin Rutnagur and Miss Tehmi Vakil 6-1 6-0.

Mixed Doubles

K. V. Raiand Mrs. Betty Stewart beat Mr. and Mrs. E. Parker 6-2 6-1.

Veterans Doubles

R. K. Sanghani and G. Kuruthu beat L. G. Fernandes and E. G. Pereira 6-1 6-0.

Calcutta Hockey League

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI).

The following are the results of matches played in the Senior Hockey League today:

Armed Police 2, Bhowanipore 1; Parsees 3, Calcutta Football Club 2; Armenians 0, Mohammedan Sporting 0.

CCI WIN NARROWLY TO MEET BOMBAY GYM. IN FINAL

Tata Shield Tennis

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Cricket Club of India managed to record a very narrow victory over the Matunga Gymkhana to contest the final of the Tata Shield Tennis where they meet the Parsi Gymkhana, the latter having beaten the Bombay Gymkhana convincingly in the other semi-final round played this evening.

The Cricket Club of India and the Matunga Gymkhana, two well matches teams shared the six matches played, but on the count of the sets, the former got the verdict by one more than their opponents.

Parsi Gymkhana assisted by Jimmy Mehta and Sammy Bharucha gave very little away to Bombay Gymkhana team, the former winning five of the six matches played. Bekkevold and Mytton of the Bombay Gymkhana being the only ones to win a match beating K. H. Kapadia and C. J. Cooper.

The winners meet in the final tomorrow evening.

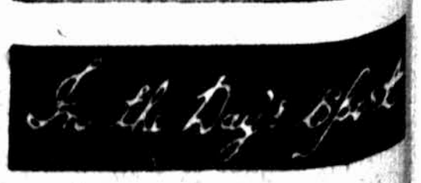
The results were:—

Cricket Club of India beat Matunga Gymkhana by three matches and seven sets to three matches and six sets.

G. D. Bhagat and Prakash (C.C.I.) lost to H. Muttreja and S. G. Inamdar 6-2 5-6 2-6; beat J. R. Sanghani and D. G. Pradhan 6-2 6-4; B. S. Ramarao and I. N. Lalji (CCI) beat H. Muttreja and S. G. Inamdar 6-2 6-3; lost to D. W. Kerkar and K. L. Dalaya 4-6 2-6; K. Watumul and Baldev (CCI) lost to D. W. Kerkar and K. L. Dalaya 4-6 4-6; beat J. R. Sanghani and D. G. Pradhan 6-5 6-5.

Parsee Gymkhana beat Bombay Gymkhana by five matches to one:

S. N. Motiwala and Sammy Bharucha (Parsi Gym.) beat F. Bekkevold and G. L. Mytton 6-4 6-5; beat E. F. Westray and W. A. Stuff 6-1 6-4; K. H. Kapadia and C. J. Cooper (Parsi Gym.) lost to F. Bekkevold and G. L. Mytton 6-2 5-6 2-6; beat R. B. Brown and N. K. Waltho 6-2 6-3; Jimmy Mehta and J. R. Vimadalal (Parsi Gym.) beat R. B. Brown and N. K. Waltho 6-5 6-4; beat E. F. Westray and W. A. Stuff 6-0 6-3.



TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana:

4 p.m. Cricket Club of India vs Parsi Gymkhana (final of Tata Shield).

Bandra Gymkhana:

7-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. Suburban Open Championships.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

HOCKEY

3-30 p.m. National Heroes vs Metal Box.

4-30 p.m. General Motors vs Young Comrades.

5-30 p.m. B.P.T. 'A' vs Panchgani Old Boys.

Lloyd Reclamation Ground:

3-30 p.m. Bombay City 'B' vs Asbestos Cement (Jepsen Cup).

5-40 p.m. City 'A' vs Panchgani Parsies 'A' (Women's League).

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4-15 p.m. Khalsa Blues (Delhi) vs St. Xavier's (replay).

5-30 p.m. Tatas vs Central Railway—(Aga Khan).

Assault Strongly Fancied In Chief Event

Combine: Don't Boast, Fulhurst & Mayurdhvaj

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY Saturday.

SEVERAL horses who have competed on Thursday are likely to decline and small fields will be in action tomorrow in the programme catered in aid of National Sports.

Morvi's ASSAULT is strongly fancied in the Bharatpur Plate, the day's main attraction.

DON'T BOAST, FULHURST and MAYURDHVAJ possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are the probable runners with riders and my selections:—

THE BURDWAN PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Yuvraj 9-2 (Mistry); Mayfair Lady 8-12 (Devaney); Kinder Garden 8-12 (Amir); Mrignayani 8-6 (Purshottam); Saibala 9-2 (—); Star Money 8-4 (J. Bhosle); Pushpamala 8-4 (Chavan); Black Pearl 8-3 (—); Estrellita 8-2 (Damodar); Delilah 8-2 (—); Nishan 7-10 (Khade); Beeds Luck 7-4 (Ghaus Khan); Why Again 7-2 (—); Harlem Day 7-0 (I. Khan).

Kinder Garden — Win
Mayfair Lady — Next Best
if ab. Estrellita

★ ★ ★

THE JAMNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Guest of Honour 9-10 (Damodar); Royal Guard 8-13 (Khade); Gang Bhup 8-7 (—); Hirohito 8-7 (Kasbekar); Bihari 8-6 (—); Chilkhat 8-3 (Medhe); Prometheus 8-3 (Purtu); Taslaroon 8-2 (Chavan).

Prometheus — Win
Guest of Honour — Next Best
if ab. Royal Guard

★ ★ ★

THE NEW DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Paper Crown 9-3 (F. Mohd); Bishop's Lot 9-1 (Kasbekar); Takaiul 9-0 (Chavan); Radiator 8-12 (—); Pessimist 8-11 (—); Kowkab 8-11 (Kheem); Wet Bob 8-9 (Shiba); Don't Be Silly 8-9 (Antoo); The Cavalier 8-7 (Harbutt); Gipsy Bill 8-3 (Purtu); Star of Mahad 8-1 (—); Oases 7-13 (Khade); Imroz 7-12 (Ghaus Khan); Something Special 7-11 (—).

Takaiul — Win
Wet Bob — Next Best

★ ★ ★

THE BURDWAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Pop 9-2 (Amir); Coral 8-12 (Harbutt); Girl Guide 8-12 (Khade); Water Prince 8-10 (Kheem); Kantaka 8-8 (Hanuman); Red Cross Boy 8-8 (Bhoor); Sandesa 8-5 (—), Paper Money 8-4 (Devaney); Don't Boast 8-4 (Duncombe); Greyhound 8-3 (—); Rose Tint 8-1 (—); Ashraf Kamal 8-0 (—); Usha 7-10 (Kasbekar).

Don't Boast — Win
Coral — Next Best

★ ★ ★

THE BHARATPUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sure Find 9-0 (Khade); Assault 8-11 (Kheem); Brave Prince 8-9 (—); Mansoor Beg 7-13 (—); Madhuri 7-11 (Purtu); Happy Go Lucky 7-11 (Duncombe); Usha Kiran 7-8 (Kasbekar); Solata 7-0 (Jagdesh).

Assault — Win
Brave Prince — Next Best

★ ★ ★

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Casanova 9-2 (—); Fulhurst 8-12 (Purtu); Well Away 8-10 (Chavan); Thunderer 8-6 (—); Fulnana 8-6 (Harbutt); Don't Be Silly 8-6 (Antoo); Gay Pilot 8-5 (Purshottam); Flying Clipper 8-2 (Hanuman); Rashtrapati 8-2 (Kheem) Down South 8-1 (Damodar); Musafir 8-0 (—); Moonlight and Shadows 8-0 (Kasbekar); Arctic Princess 7-13 (Shiba); Something Special 7-8 (—); Caltex 7-4 (Z. K. Khan).

Fulhurst — Win
Well Away — Next Best

★ ★ ★

THE OLYMPIC PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

To be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Canasta 9-2 (Kheem); Little Star 9-1 (Damodar); Magna Carta 8-10 (—); Chandni Raat 8-9 (Chavan); Happy Lad 8-8 (Shiba); Gay Girl 8-8 (Ghaus Khan); Winged Beauty 8-3 (—); Ali Janab 8-3 (Mistry); Rafat 8-2 (Amir); Perhaps 8-0 (Purtu); Silver Shield 8-0 (—); Malabar Star 7-11 (Medhe); Steve 7-11 (Purshottam); Slap and Tickle 7-8 (Shaikh Lal).

Happy Lad — Win
Chandni Raat — Next Best
if ab. Magna Carta

★ ★ ★

THE OLYMPIC PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Black Magic 9-6 (—); Fowzia 9-2 (Z. K. Khan); Mayurdhvaj 9-2 (Kheem); Fox Trot 9-0 (Kasbekar); Winsome Lady 8-8 (—); Iltaja 8-7 (Purtu); Prime Steel 8-3 (Chavan); Indy 8-2 (Harbutt); Rita's Pet 8-1 (Hanuman); Choppy 7-9 (Shiba); Peggotty 7-6 (Medhe), Sunlight 7-4 (J. Khan).

Mayurdhvaj — Win
if ab. Fowzia
Indy — Next Best

★ ★ ★

CHOICE TREBLE
Don't Boast,
Fulhurst,
Mayurdhvaj.

★ ★ ★

FLUKES

Red Cross Boy,
Rita's Pet.

John Marshall Fails In Heat

MARSHALL (New Haven) (PTI-Reuter): April 4: John Marshall, Australian Olympic swimming champion failed to qualify in his heat of the 220 yards free style in the United States Championships here today.

Marshall, a student at Yale University, was nosed out of sixth place by James Mclane, United States Olympic swimmer.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The only match played today in the Parel Hockey League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, proved one sided which the score fully demonstrates. Bhimraj Sports Club outplayed and outmanoeuvred Kurla Spartans to win by six goals to nil claiming both points in the Second Division.

Scoring three in each half, the winners accounted for their opponents without duly exerting themselves and had they tried to increase their tally, they would have reached very near the dozen mark.

S. Kadam and Ali Kadam scored abrace while B. K. Mohite and L. Tambe were the responsible for the other two goals.

CORDIVO WOMEN'S HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "B" scored a two nil victory over Bombay Grey's "B" in the Cordivo Women's Hockey League second division played at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening.

Terry Augusts scored both goals for the winners.

French Pilot Breaks Gliding Record

ST. REMY DE PROVINCE (France) April 5 (PTI-Reuter): French gliding pilot Charles Tiger today climbed a world solo endurance record after staying for 56 hours 15 minutes.

The old record of 56 hours was held by a German pilot.

Smaller Cabinet For Hyderabad

MLA's PLEA TO NEHRU

HYDERABAD, April 5 (PTI):—A few Congress members of the Hyderabad State Assembly have sent a memorandum to the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, pleading for a reduction in the strength of the State's present thirteen-member cabinet, it is reliably learnt here today.

The memorandum, it is further learnt, suggests the reconstitution of the Executive of the Legislature Congress Party.

Hyderabad's Chief Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, is leaving for Delhi on April 9 where he will discuss with the Congress President Mr. Nehru this and various other matters pertaining to his party and the State.

The State's Education Minister, Mr. Phoolchand Gandhi is also leaving for Delhi the same day.

Ministers of the first popular Government of Hyderabad will draw a monthly salary of Rs. 1,250 each according to the Ministers' Salaries Bill, gazetted today.

A supplementary bill providing for their allowances such as car and house rent would shortly be placed before the State Assembly.

Karnatak Pleaders' Conference

HUBLI, April 5 (H.S.). The 2nd Annual Conference of the pleaders from Karnatak, will be held at Bijapur in the last week of April. Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, a High Court Judge, from Bombay, has consented to inaugurate this conference, it is learnt.

More Sterling For Egypt

LONDON, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Britain is to release immediately ten million pounds sterling of Egypt's blocked sterling balances it was learned in London today.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

Leakange Of H.S.C. Question Papers

HYDERABAD, April 5 (PTI): The Hyderabad Assembly today talked out the adjournment motion sponsored by Mr. Syed Hassan (People's Democratic Front) to discuss the indefinite postponement of the H.S.C. examination by the Government on the second day of its commencement on March 25, following leakage of question papers.

The motion said that the postponement of the examination had created "sensation and chaos" among the public in general and the students in particular, especially because "the Government had not looked into the matter seriously".

Mr. Phoolchand Gandhi, Minister for Education, replying to the motion said the Government was satisfied that there was leakage of question papers and immediately ordered postponement of the examination.

He added that the Government was conducting an enquiry into the incident and assured the House that effective steps would be taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

AYYANGAR NOT GOING TO CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI): Official circles here stated that there was no foundation whatever for reports that Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Minister for Railways and Transport, was proceeding to Calcutta next week accompanied by top-ranking officers of the Railway Board, to open discussions on railway regrouping with the West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy.

It was also officially stated that no meeting has been arranged at Delhi between the Railway Minister and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, to discuss railway regrouping.

Cancer Week

I'M ALIVE TODAY

because 3 years ago I went to my doctor when I first noticed Cancer's danger signs

Be sure *you* know the seven danger signs that may mean Cancer: (1) Any sore that does not heal; (2) A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere; (3) Unusual bleeding or discharge; (4) Any change in wart or mole; (5) Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing; (6) Persistent hoarseness or cough; and (7) Any change in normal bowel habits.

Our job is to make you aware of Cancer and its danger signals so that you can act early.

Our job is to stage an unending fight against Cancer in the fields of research and medicine, so that there will be more security for you and your family against this dread disease.

You can help guard yourself and those you love by learning the basic facts about Cancer.

GIVE TO FIGHT CANCER

• Put your donation in a "Fight Cancer Box" or
• Mail it with the coupon below
• Five rupees or over entitles you to a year's membership in the Indian Cancer Society. (We will send your membership card by return post).

Space kindly donated by:

Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. — Bank of Baroda Ltd. — Bank of India Ltd. — British Metal Corporation (India) Ltd. — Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd. — Firestone Tyre & Rubber Company of India Ltd. — Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd. — Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. — Lever Brothers (India) Ltd. — Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Ltd. — Motilal Gopalbhai & Co. Ltd. — Sandoz Products Ltd. — Shangrila Food Products Ltd — Standard-Vacuum Oil Company — Tata Chemicals Ltd. — The Tata Group of Textile Mills — Tata Hydro-Electric Companies — The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. — The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd — Volkart Brothers.

INDIAN CANCER SOCIETY

INDIAN CANCER SOCIETY
Hospital Avenue
Parel, Bombay
Herewith my contribution of Rs..... to fight Cancer.
Name .....
Address .....
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Plan To Bust Iron Curtain

BUSINESSMEN HOLD THE KEY

Boyd Orr's Call To Moscow Conference

MOSCOW, April 5 (UPA).

LORD Boyd Orr, head of the British Delegation, addressing the Economic Conference, pointing out that the delegation had no instructions from the British Government expressed a hope on Saturday that "businessmen will increase trade between the countries within the framework of present political and economic restrictions."

If they are successful, the speaker added, "benefits to the countries concerned will be so obvious, there will be hopes of relaxing those restrictions."

After tracing improvement in living standards in Britain during recent years where malnutrition was eliminated, he said "I have just come from the United States, and there too, social changes are taking place for the elimination of poverty and the whole British delegation were delighted to learn and see for themselves probably an even more rapid rise in living standards in the Soviet Union."

Pleading for mutual co-operation, he said the "The future prosperity of Britain depends upon the rapidly expanding world economy with a rapid increase in wealth and the freest possible world trade."

Referring to the Iron Curtain he said, "I said a few years ago when this horrible phrase was invented, that that is not the way to break down the Iron Curtain. It is with wagons of goods bringing westward surplus goods which the East has and eastward the surplus which the West has.

At this conference, we may not be able to bust the Iron Curtain but, you businessmen can within the framework of the present system increase trade and make a dent in it which will ultimately lead to its destruction..... This conference must not fail. This conference has received great publicity in all countries and many people in all countries look to us to do something to promote international trade and relieve the terrible political tension. The eyes of the common people of the world are upon us. Let us resolve that by our endeavours we will achieve results which will show we haven't failed in the confidence they put in us."

SECTION 144 IN JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, April 5 (PTI): The Deputy Commissioner and about thirty-six policemen were injured, twelve seriously, by brickbats thrown at them last evening when they stopped a Mahabir Jhanda procession singing religious hymns near the Sakchi Central Mosque.

Section 144 has now been enforced in the area to avoid further incidents.

Meanwhile, Mr. Chotelal Vyas, District Congress Secretary here, today described the incident as "highly atrocious and condemnable", and sent a telegram to the Prime Minister and Home Minister asking for a judicial inquiry into the "police excesses".

Land In Dispute Gifted To Bhave

BALLIA (Uttar Pradesh) April 5 (PTI): About 3,500 acres of land in Bansdih Tahsil of Ballia district have been placed at the disposal of Acharya Vinobha Bhave by the district authorities for being lent to landless persons.

This land has been under attachment for some years pending final adjudication of the rights by the civil court. It is understood that a receiver will shortly be appointed at the instance of Acharya Vinobha Bhave. This donation is the biggest in area in area of Eastern Uttar Pradesh to Acharya Vinobha Bhave's "Bhoodan Yagna."

New Tactics In Malaya

CHEMICAL WAR AGAINST REDS

SINGAPORE, April 5, (PTI): The British-owned "Strait Times" said today that chemical warfare from the air is to be launched against Communist bandit food-growing areas in the depths of the Malayan jungle.

The newspaper said planes flying low over jungle clearings would spray large areas "with withering-chemical destroying food crops, which support terrorist gangs."

Chemicals had already been used on bandit food crops in the Belum area, north Perak State, from which the civilian population was recently evacuated, the "Straits Times" added.

Chemicals had also been used to destroy trees along the sides of two dangerous roads in Malaya in order to deny terrorists natural cover.

Indian Voters In Ceylon

COLOMBO, April 5 (PTI): Indian voters numbered two lakhs in Ceylon's first general election in 1947, of whom only about 3,000 including Pakistanis, will be eligible to vote in the elections in May.

Voters numbered 30,48,145 in Ceylon's last general election. This number has now increased to 31,36,666 inspite of the omission of Indian residents in the island from the voters' lists.

Elections this year will be held on the 1950 electoral registers as revision of voters' lists for 1951 has now been completed.

IRAQI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

A women's delegation consisting of five leading women of Iraq arrived in New Delhi on April 4. The delegation consisting of Mrs. Asin Towfiq Wahabi, Mrs. Ismath Sabah, As Said, Mrs. Laman Amin Zaki, Mrs. Sasdiyah Al-Rahal and Mrs. Badrigah Hasan Salman. The delegation was received at the Willingdon airport by Mrs. Hanna Sen (centre) representing women's organisations, Mr. Awatar Singh of the Ministry of External Affairs (Behind Mrs. Sen), H. E. Mr. Mahmoud Salim Al-Radi, Iraqi, Minister in India (Extreme right) and Madame Al-Radi.

Inside Vaitarna Tunnel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How does one feel when he goes three hundred feet deep down the bowel of the earth? Contrary to popular belief, it is not an unpleasant feeling. It is indeed heavenly.

A Chronicle reporter had this unique experience when he was lowered in a winch-operated bucket into a 300 feet deep shaft-pit on the Vaitarna-Tansa tunneling project today.

It is as dark as a pit in a coal mine and either torches or electric lights are used to illumine the place.

It is cold down at the bottom and one has the same pleasant feelings as when one goes up in the air, with only this difference that in a pit one wades through ice-cold water.

M.C. For Malaya Operations

LONDON April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Queen has awarded the Military Cross to Lt. Jaharman Sunuwar of the Seventh Gurkha Rifles for outstanding courage and leadership during eighteen months jungle operations in Malaya, the War Office announced.

UNITED DEFIANCE OF RACIAL LAWS

Historic Struggle To Start Today In Africa

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI).

PREPARATIONS are in full swing for the launching tomorrow of a passive resistance movement in South Africa against the apartheid policy of the Union Government, when Indians and coloured people will unitedly defy discriminatory racial laws there, according to reports received here.

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI): The soil of South Africa on which Mahatma Gandhi first forged his weapon of non-violent satyagraha decades ago will thus become again the arena of another historic struggle, the report said.

According to the satyagrahis, these laws threaten to "drive them from their lands and houses, deny them opportunities of development and citizenship rights and segregate them in their own land."

WORLD SUPPORT

Messages from abroad indicate that this struggle has the sympathy of a vast number of peoples in all parts of the world. Reports are received of meetings held in many parts of UK, European countries, United States, Australia and Middle East and South-east Asian countries in support of this movement.

It is pointed out here that the struggle forges for the first time a united front of non-whites and is jointly sponsored by the South African National Congress, The South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Council —the representative bodies of Africans, Indians and coloureds respectively.

THE FIRST STAGE

During the first stage of struggle beginning tomorrow, selected and trained volunteers will defy racial laws in big towns. The Africans will defy the "pass laws" which compel a native of South Africa to carry as many as ten passes, restrict his freedom of movement and make it a sriminal offence if he goes into a prohibited street or road. Over 100,000 Africans are convicted annually for the breach of these laws and many others are beaten.

Indians who are prohibited from moving from one province

(Continued on page 16)

Guards Van Jumps Rails

INDORE, April 5, (PTI): The guards train came off from the rails last evening between Chambal and Barnagar station on the Khandwa-Ratlam section of the Western Railway blocking traffic on the main line for about eight hours.

According to railway authorities here, there was no Casualty and through running was resumed at 1-30 last night.

2 Cops Missing With Rifles

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Two armed constables of the Central Reserve Force who had come here to take part in the campaign against dacoits are reported to be missing with .303 rifles which, has created a great scare in Rajkot. The police authorities have taken precautionary measures at all stations, it is learnt. These constables, it is reported, used to keep cartridges for .303 rifles.

Threat To Sultan's Life

SINGAPORE, April 5 (PTI): Security measures were tightened throughtout the north Malayan state of Kedah today after the discovery of two posters threatening the life of the Sultan of the State, Tunku Badlishan

The posters, struck to a tree in a street in the capital of Kedah were signed "The Black Ink" in Malay script.

Lebanon & Afghanistan Won't Walk Into 'Pak' Trap

BEIRUT, April 5 (UPI-AFP).

THE Government of Lebanon has decided not to participate in the Islamic Conference in Karachi, it was learnt from authoritative source here today.

Afghanistan has also refused to join this conference.

PREMIERS INVITED

LONDON, April 5.

Pakistan has invited Prime Ministers of twelve Muslim countries to meet shortly to discuss a system of mutual consultation on questions of common interest, the Pakistan high commission said here today.

It has been suggested that their first meeting should take place in Karachi.

The countries invited are Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the Yemen.

The basis of the proposed conference is the need to establish a method of thrashing out any subject of common interest to the group, it was stated.

The Conference will not decide policy by votes, but will aim at an exchange of views, so that, each Government can take its own decision in the light of the position and views of other countries.

Should a common pattern of policy emerge, concerted action could then be taken, but the decision in each case will be that of the Government concerned.

NO MINISTRY IN SIGHT YET

C.R. Consulting Party Leaders

MADRAS, April 5 (PTI).

MR. C. Rajagopalachari, Leader of the Madras Congress Legislature Party told newsmen today "I am very sorry I have again to send you away without any news. I am not withholding anything from you. I am struggling to find a suitable decision as to the names. Please do not ask for news tomorrow either".

Mr. A. Subramaniam, Secretary of the Tamilnad Toilers' Party which has a strength of 19 members in the State Assembly and Mr. M. S. Manickavelu Naicker, Leader of the Commonweal Party which has six members in the Assembly met Mr. Rajagopalachari at his residence today.

Mr. M. P. Damodaran of the K. M. P. Party from Malabar also called on Mr. Rajagopalachari.

K.L.P. Support Assured

The Andhra Krishikar Lok Party, which has 17 members in the Madras Assembly, today resolved to give "responsive co-operation" to the Congress Ministry under the leadership of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting here of the Party's Executive and members elected to the Assembly on the K.L.P. ticket.

While giving such co-operation to Mr. Rajagopalachari, the K.L.P. would maintain its integrity and reserve to itself" the freedom to judge every issue on its merits and offer constructive criticism to promote the interests of the masses.

The party reiterated its earlier stand on the need for a Coalition Ministry consisting of "genuine democratic parties and elements".

However, as the Congress Party had undertaken the responsibility to form a Ministry despite the risk involved in its not having an abholute majority in the Legislature, the Krishikar Lok Party felt that the "experiment" should be given a "fair trial" as Mr. Rajagopalachari had been elected as leader

The resolution expressed its conviction that it was "most dangerous" to allow the state "to fall into the hands of those political elements and parties which are the sworn enemies of parliamentary democracy and whose international policies and peasant and proletarian programmes are so highly detrimental". The best and effective means for safeguarding democracy and the interest of peasants, artisans and labour at this juncture was to form a Coalition Government with Democratic parties.

Mr. N. G. Ranga, leader of the Krishikar Lok party, clarifying what he meant by "responsive co-operation", told pressmen that the party expected a give and take attitude between the Congress and the K. L. P. in the Legislature".

Asked whether the K. L. P. would agree to some of its members being included in the Ministry, Mr. Ranga said the question did not arise.

"We are not contemplating participation in the administration", he said. "We will remain as a party independent of the Congress and its Ministry".

Mr. G. Latchanna, leader of the K. L. P. party in the Legislature stated that the K. L. P. members of the Assembly would not join the Congress or any other party.

ASSURANCE TO RAJAJI

Among others who called on Mr. Rajagopalachari were Mr. V. V. Giri, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Mr. M. Anansasayanam Ayyengar, Mr T R Venkatarama Sastry and others

It is realiably learnt that some of the independent members of the assembly have informed Rajaji that they would be willing to join the Congress party in the Assembly either directly or associate members

Madras Governor's Call

MADRAS, April 5 (UPI): "The part that Madras has played in the great struggle for freedom and the great men she has given to guide the destinies of the land, will make any one proud of your achievements. It is however unfortunate that we should still continue to be overwhelmed with serious problems of great magnitude and complexity; but I have no doubt that men and women of such high calibre as Madras has, today, would surely solve all the difficulties that face us and that we shall return to peace, prosperity and happiness before long," said Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, replying to the civic address given to him by the corporation of Madras, this evening.

A distinguished gathering which included Sri C. Rajagopalachari, leader of the Legislature Congress Party, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, the outgoing Chief Minister among others, was present at the function.

AXE FALLS ON U.S. BUDGET

Foreign Information Worst Hit

WASHINGTON, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United States House of Representatives last night made one of the biggest cuts ever by reducing the State Department's 1953 budget by about one-third.

Worst hit was the Foreign Information and Education Programme, the funds for which were cut by half. The programme includes "The Voice of America" broadcasts to the rest of the world.

The House has sent on to the Senate a 1,016,923,731 dollar bill financing for 1953 the state, justice and commerce departments and the federal courts. It contained among other items a ban on the establishment of a diplomatic mission to the Vatican without Senate's approval.

Mr. J.K. Atal

KARACHI, April 5 (PTI): India's new Deputy High Commissioner in Karachi Mr. J. K. Atal arrived here today by sea from Bombay. He replaces Mr. Khub Chand. India's Minister-designate to Iran.

MUSIC INSTITUTION'S JUBILEE

The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya celebrated its golden jubilee in New Delhi on Friday afternoon. The President, Dr. Rajendra Pra sad inaugurated the function. Pic ture shows students of the Mahavidyalaya singing the opening so ng. The President and Mr. R. R. Diwakar are also seen, left background of picture.

TEXTILE LABOUR FACES BIG UNEMPLOYMENT

Millowners' Move In Bombay And Ahmedabad

STATE GOVERNMENT'S WARNING

BOMBAY, April 5 (PTI).

About 2,000 textile workers in Bombay city will be thrown out of employment when two mills close their third shifts from tomorrow. One mill has decided to close the second and the third shifts.

The Government of Bombay has been keeping a close watch on the labour situation, especially in the textile industry, since the slump and the accumulation of cloth stocks that followed. According to official figures there are not more than 500 textile men unemployed today.

Indications were available here today that the Bombay millowners may follow a similar plan to that pursued by the Ahmedabad millowners to reduce production. The city's 100 odd small silk mills have already curtailed their production by over 40 per cent.

A prominent millowner of Bombay commenting on the decision of Ahmedabad Millowners Association to curtail production said that the situation in Bombay was equally worse.

"Unless something is done to improve teh offtake of superfine and fine varieties of cloth, curtailment of production is inevitable, however much we want to avoid it, the millowner said.

The millowners will however discuss the entire question with

(Continued on page 14)

POSTS GO ABEGGING

LAHORE, April 5 (PTI): None responded to an advertisement inviting applications for the posts of auditors in the local Fund Accounts Department of the Punjab (P). The minimum qualification for the posts was a first class Master's degree.

The department which spent Rs. 2,000 on advertising the posts has requested for more funds for advertisements and suggested to the Government to reduce the minimum qualification to a second class Master's degree.

Gadgil In Poona

POONA, April 5 (UPI): Shri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Production and Supply, Government of India, arrived here tonight by train from Bombay. The Mayor of Poona, Shri B. N. Sanas, received him at the station.

While in Bombay, Shri Gadgil met Bombay's Home Minister Shri Morarji Desai at the Secretariat. He also visited the Bombay Tiles and Pottery Works Ltd.

Shri Gadgil will spend a busy day in Poona tomorrow. He will be the chief guest at the annual function of the Poona District Home Guards. He will declare open the new building of the Poona District Sale and Purchase Union and will also preside at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Sewa Sadan Society, Poona.

He will leave for Bombay on Monday.

15 Killed In Plane Crash

MOBILE ALABAMA, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Two military transport planes collided and crashed in flames in railway yard here, last night, killing fifteen crew members and passengers.

The planes locked together and plunged to earth squarely on top of a railway goods wagon with a roar heard throughout the city. Other wagons nearby caught fire.

Six of the dead were the crew of a giant four-engined Globemaster aircraft capable of carrying upto 200 troops. Nine were passengers and crew of C-47 Dakota.

Cargo Plane Crash Kills 7

NEW YORK, April 5, (PTI-Reuter): A twin cargo plane crashed into the thickly populated New York suburb of Queens today reducing a group of buildings to a shambles and killing at least seven persons.

Towering columns of smoke and flames shrouded the crash area.

Eye-witness said the plane crashed through two buildings and rammed into a third across the street.

At least seven cars were wrecked.

The area, consisting of a small block of flats and shops, was described as a "shambles".

I.A.F. Plane Force-Lands

KANPUR, April 5 (UPI): An I A. F. plane force-landed near the Chakrata aerodrome here last night. No casualty is reported.

COHEN PROPOSES; MALIK DISPOSES

UNITED NATIONS, New York, April 5 (UPA).

THE United States today unveiled an arms census blueprint that reqpires East and West to reveal the location and size of all atomic plants in the very first stage.

International inspectors would be allowed a free run of national territories to the extent needed to verify that all atomic installations have been declared.

However, they would not be allowed inside American Oak Ridge and their equivalents in Russia and any other countries until the later stages of the census programme.

The blueprint was put before a subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission by American delegate Benjamin Cohen.

It was immediately rejected as a worthless paper plan by Soviet delegate M. Jacob Malik.

M. Malik charged the plan would allow the West to get full information about the armaments of other countries without giving up one atom of information about American secret weapons including the atom bomb.

UNITY IS FIRST STEP TO FREEDOM

Chinese Will Become Malaya Citizens In Time, Says Ja'afar

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI).

DATO ONN BIN JA'AFAR, member for Home Affairs of the Federation of Malaya, told pressmen here today that his independence of Malaya Party, consisting of all races and sections in Malaya, aimed at achieving independence by evolutionary methods.

It was opposed to the revolutionary methods which were the aim of the "people who are trying to disrupt law and order at the moment".

"Our object", he said, "must be to obtain unity amongst as large a proportion as possible of the different communities that we have".

The Malays, he said, wanted to ensure before achieving Independence that they would not be swamped by the Chinese. The Malays formed only half of the population.

He himself did not share the view that the Malays would be swamped. In this estimate, only one-third of the two million four hundred thousand Chinese in Malaya would be Federal citizens for the present. One-third were supporters of the Kuamintang. The next generation would no doubt be more assimilated to Malayan conditions and succeeding generations even more so. The other one-third would remain Chinese Nationals, no matter what Government China had.

Of the 500,000 Indians and Ceylonese, he expected 70 per cent would wish to remain there.

New Ruler Of Bhutan

KALIMPONG, April 5 (PTI): Jigmi Dorji Wangchuk, 24-year-old eldest son of the late Maharaja of Bhutan Gyalpo Jigmi Wangchuk who died on March 24, has acceded to the throne of Bhutan and assumed charge of the Government.

This was announced here today by S. T. Dorji, Agent to Government of Bhutan in India.

The accession ceremony will be held sometime this year in Punakha, the state capital, the announcement added.

Terrorists Kill Driver, Rob Passengers

TUNIS, April 5 (UPA): Terrorists late Friday swooped down on a bus 18 miles inland from the southern port of Gabes killing the driver; robbing passengers and burning the vehicle.

The bus was waylaid while making its regularly scheduled run over sandy stretch between Kebili and Gabes, 210 miles south of here. Further details were lacking.

Finance Commission To Meet In Nagpur

NEW DELHI, April 5: Two members of the Finance Commission, Dr. B. K. Madan and Mr. M. V. Rangachari, who is also its Secretary, left here today for Nagpur, where the Commission would hold discussions with the Government of Madhya Pradesh from April 7 to 12.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. K. C. Neogy, who is at present in Calcutta, and Mr. V. L. Mehta, who is in Bombay, will arrive in Nagpur direct. Mr. Justice Kaushalendra Rau is already in Nagpur.

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Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

Talks On Future Of Dutch Guiana

THE HAGUE, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Modifications in the proposed statute governing relations between the Netherlands, the Dutch Antilles and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) were proposed here today at a Plenary Session of the conference between Holland and the Dutch West Indies by Dr. R. H. Pos, Surinam delegation spokesman.

The conference is discussing the final phase of plans to grant full autonomy to Surinam and the Antilles. They have a considerable degree of autonomy under an interim arrangement.

In a communique after the meeting, Dr. Pos said Surinam preferred a statute governing matters concerning all three countries and separate sections regulating relations between Holland and Surinam and between Holland and the Antilles.

Meetings of these two sections will begin on Tuesday.

COLLECTING NEWS OF RED ACTIVITIES

High Commissioner's Move In Malaya

SINGAPORE, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The British High Commissioner for Malaya, Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, today sent a 300-word letter to every house-holder in Tanjong Malim, Central Malaya, asking for information "to help my forces catch Communist Tettorists in your area."

Tanjong Malim is the town punished last month, with ration cuts and other restrictions, after twelve people had been killed near there in a terrorist Ambush

The High Commissioner asked the town's 6,000 inhabitants to give him information personally and stressed that informers would be protected against reprisals.

The replies will be collected tomorrow and taken in strong boxes under escort to King's House, Kuala Lumpur, where the High Commissioner himself and his personal staff will sift the information.

LEAK IN EIRE'S BUDGET?

Prying Camera Does It

DUBLIN, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): A prying camera that ferreted out Government secrets caused consternation in the Dail (Parliament) here yesterday.

Sean Macentee, Eire Finance Minister, sat up in astonishment when a Labour Member alleged that a leakage had taken place before the country's budget was announced two days ago.

Explanation: A photograph published in a Dublin newspaper, showing the Finance Minister at his desk preparing his Budget, was taken at such close range that it was possible to read a reference to tea among his papers.

And in the budget, tea was in fact almost doubled in price.

The "leak" may be debated.

"WAVE OF TERROR" IN SPAIN

Socialists Against Collaboration

LONDON, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Socialist leaders from fifteen countries protested here today against what they called a "wave of terror" in Spain and said a Western Alliance with Gen. Franco could do nothing to aid democracy.

They passed a unanimous resolution at the end of their three-day meeting condemning the "tyrannical nature of the Fascist regime" in Spain, calling on all Socialists to protest against France's "continued political persecution".

The meeting of the Executive Council of the Socialist International called on all Socialist parties to continue action against any collaboration, even for military purposes, between the Western Countries and Spain.

TEXTILE CRISIS IN JAPAN TOO

TOKYO, April 5 (PTI): The textile crisis in Japan, caused by a shrinking demand from abroad, which has resulted in a 30 to 40 per cent cut in the operation of textile mills, is continuing and indications are that further production cuts are unavoidable.

Hyderabad Can Arrange For AICC Session

HYDERABAD, April 5 (PTI): The Hyderabad "'Ad Hoc" Congress Committee is understood to have informed the AICC that it would make arrangements for holding the next session of the A.I.C.C. in Hyderabad, if "it so desired".

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN E. BENGAL

Separate Electorates For Harijans And Buddhists

KARACHI, April 5 (PTI).

THE Pakistan Government have published a bill which seeks to make provision for holding of general elections to the east Bengal Legislative Assembly.

The Bill is scheduled to come up for discussion before the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on April 8.

Under the Bill the strength of the new East Bengal Legislative Assembly will be 309 and elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise.

Out of a total of 309 seats, thirty-eight seats are to be reserved for scheduled castes and two for Buddhists and these forty seats will be filled by means of separate electorates.

The number of general seats is proposed to be fixed at thirty-one, but the provisions of the Bill are not clear on the point whether the elections to general seats would be held on the basis of Separate electorate.

The definition of general seat given in the Bill is "general seat means in East Bengal seat other than a Muslim, a Pakistani Christian, Buddhist or Scheduled Caste seat."

Provision has also been made in the Bill for reservation of one seat for Pakistani Christians.

Twelve seats have been reserved for women—nine for Muslim women, two for scheduled caste women and one for "general" women.

Textile Labour Faces Big Unemployment

(Continued from page 13)

the Union Finance Minister during his one-week stay in the city beginning from tomorrow.

THE STOCKS

According to an unofficial estimate there are between 55,000 and 60,000 bales of cloth lying unlifted in mills godowns. Some mills are findign difficulty in finding space for stocking their production.

Inspite of the glut, the selling price of fine and super-fine varieties of cloth have not fallen appreciably. Apparently the wholesale merchants are still holding out in the belief that recent relaxation granted by Government in the export of these two varieties of cloth might improve the situation. Certain varieties of fine and super-fine cloth were quoted at anything less than 10 to 15 per cent of the stamped price. But the response from the buyers has been very poor. One wholesale depot of a mill which was selling over 50,000 yards of cloth a day was selling today less than 300 yards.

GOVERNMENT VIEW

Meanwhile, an official spokesman of the Bombay Government stated today that the authorities would take "sternest" measure to prevent "involuntary unemployment" in the textile industry.

He said that the Government of India and the State authorities had taken "reasonably sufficient" measures to help the industry overcome the "temporary crisis." It would take little more time for the effects of the new measures to be visible and till then the industry "will have to put up with the situation," he added.

The Labour leaders of all political affiliations today protested against what they called "attempts by millowners to browbeat the Government through closures and consequent unemployment in the industry."

LABOUR STAND

The Secretary of the Socialist Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Mr. Raja Kulkarni, said the workers would demand full compensation for any closures brought about as a result of the "glut". The present accumulation is essentially the result of profit-motive and anti-social activities of the textile trade as a whole," he said.

Mr. Kulkarni said the workers were prepared to come to a "truce" with the millowners for five years if their basic earnings were increased by 25 per cent. In return, the worker would give up his claims for bonus, he added.

Mr. G. D. Ambekar, General Secretary of the Congress-controlled Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh, was however, not prepared to give up the claims on bonus but said his union was ready to "discuss across the table difficulties experienced by the industry."

"As far as arbitrary closures are concerned we will resist it with all our strength," he added.

The Communist-controlled announced today that it will start an agitation against closure or reduction in production from next week

POSITION IN BOMBAY

According to sources close to the Bombay Millowners' Association there is no immediate plan for closures of big mills. But certain uneconomic mills might have to close down. The sources however, added that if the accumulation continued then certain departments in most of the mills might have to be closed.

Closing Of Night Shift

30,000 WORKERS HIT IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 5 (PTI): Following the meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association last evening, about 20 mills have put up notices intimating the closure of night shifts from next month.

The closure will result in the unemployment of about 30,000 workers.

A spokesman of the industry said that the textile mills of Ahmedabad with accumulated stocks of cotton and cloth worth about Rs. 50 crores were faced with an unprecedented crisis and curtailment of production was the only remedy.

In normal times, the spokesman said, we were adjusting cotton and cloth prices but with the commitment of cotton purchases upto March 1953 and crashing cloth prices we cannot stand any longer without curtailing production.

NO NEED FOR APPREHENSION

Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress stated that looking to the actual position in the textile industry, there need be no apprehension of any crisis. "According to the Millowners themselves," Mr. Khandubhai said, "the stock accumulated with the mills is equal to about two months' production. Mills usually hold in normal times two to three months stock. I fail to understand why the employers are out to curtail production when they know that the country is in need of more production.

"From reports available from consuming centres, it appears that cloth even today is not available at the stamped ceiling prices, and the consumer has to pay higher prices. The only conclusion that can be drawn in these circumstances is that by a concerted move to curtail production, mills want to create artificial scarcity and maintain the vicious circle of inflation, to perpetuate the high profits both in a fair and unfair manner, to which they are accustomed during the last ten years."

SHOCK TACTICS

"The General recession in prices which has set in during the last six weeks", Mr. Khandubhai added, "is sought to be nullified by designs and tactics which are bound to jeopardise the interests of the community. If as a result of the recession in prices some temporary losses accrue to the industry, it would be insignificant compared with the high profits they have been making for years.

"I have no doubt in my mind that Government will not submit to the shock tactics that are circulated to shift the burden of the slump on to the consumers and the working classes. I must warn the employers that the game which they are playing is not only anti-national but in the long run suicidal and bound to recoil on the industry itself."

WAY OUT

AHMEDABAD, April 5 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Textile Labour Association urged the industry to produce cheap and durable cloth to avert a crisis.

The Committee took a serious view of the reported closing of shifts and stated "it does not behove a prosperous industry like the textiles to complain about losses at the first signs of depression after having enjoyed unprecedented prosperity for a series of years. Those who have made extraordinary profits for years, should sacrifice a little to preserve the industry in times of depression". The Committee stated "Absence of demand is not due to overproduction but to lack of purchasing power. The only effective and correct remedy to avert a crisis in the industry is to produce cheap and durable cloth."

In Rajkot

RAJKOT: The Digvijay Mills, Jamnagar, will close down from May 1. Following accumulation of stocks with the mills and prevalent slump in the market, according to a notice put up by the mill authorities.

There are about 12,000 workers engaged in the mills.

Baroda Mill Puts Up Notice

BARODA, April 5 (PTI): The Yamuna Mills of Baroda has put a notice today saying that the mill may close down after a month's time because of the accumulation of cloth in the mill.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER TATA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Cancer Research Centre Will Start By Year End

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Tata Memorial Hospital, in all probability, will be taken over by the Central Government in the near future, it is reliably learnt here.

Preliminary talks in this matter between the Hospital authorities and the Government have already been concluded satisfactorily.

The Hospital which has completed 11 years of service "single-handed" in the cause of combating cancer has been running at a loss of nearly three and a half lakh every year as the majority of the 85 beds are "free" or charged "nominal" fees only.

The Hospital, besides, treats over 200 out-door patients daily, most of whom are "free" patients. At present there are nine X Ray units, six for treatment and three for diagnosis. Two more units of German make have been ordered out. These new "Siemens" machines will use the "rotational therapy" method, which would make it possible for "very much bigger dosage" of the rays to be given. The "rotational therapy" uses much less skin surface of the body thus allowing a more concentrated dosage of the "X Ray" to be focussed on the affected part.

HOW IT WORKS

A first-hand acquaintance of the working of the hospital was given to a party of the pressmen who were conducted round the different departments of the institution today by Dr. D. Jussawala who is in charge of the hospital.

Dr. Jussawala said that the latest technique of cancer treatment used a "radium bomb." He said that the cancer hospital in New York possessed a 50-gram bomb costing a million dollars. The technique, however, had not been so far used in India, because of the prohibitive cost. He said that for a 10-gram radium bomb with equipment, the Hospital needed at least two lakhs. He said that the "radium bomb" method was more efficient as there was practically no "running charge." Besides the radium bomb would be a permanent asset, in so far as it lost only half its radio active value in about 1,760 years.

He disclosed that the Hospital hoped to receive a small radio active atomic pile from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Dr. Bhabha who is in charge of the Institute was at present working on the project. It was not possible to obtain such a pile from abroad as the radio active properties were lost in transit owing to the time lag, he added.

RESEARCH PROJECT

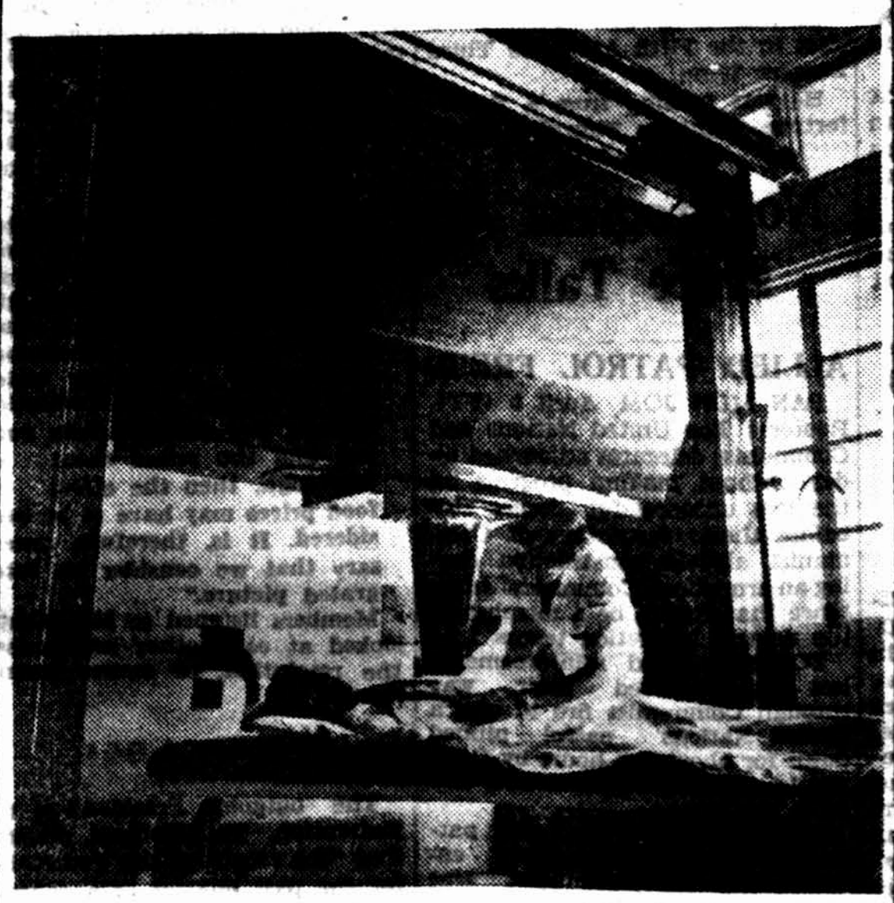
Dr. Jussawala also disclosed that the Indian Cancer Research Centre of the Government of India would start functioning by the end of the year. The Government had spent 6 lakhs on its construction and had agreed to give a recurring grant of one lakh every year. At present the research work is carried out by the Hospital itself. A selected personnel is engaged in tackling the varied phases of a disease which still defies the scientists' efforts in so far as the exact cause of it is not known. A series of laboratories are attached to the Hospital and experimental "test work" is carried out on rats and other animals, to obtain probable reactions on the human beings.

One of the main problems engaging their attention is work on certain varieties of Indian chewing tobacco, which it is believed, contain ingredients tending to produce cancer, specially of the throat and the cheek, very peculiar to India where its incidence is heaviest.

CANCER WEEK

Dr. Jussawala emphasised that the Hospital was one of the only two specialised institutes of their kind in the whole country and as such patients not only from the State but from all over India came to it for treatment. The other hospital is at Calcutta.

Dr. Jussawala who explained the working the different departments minutely to the press party, cheerfully and painstakingly, said that more important than the use of the latest equipment and technique was the "timely and willing" co-operation of the public in combating cancer, which was curable in the early stages. He hoped that the "Cancer Week" which the Indian Cancer Society was observing from April 6 to 12 in the city would stimulate public interest and help the Society to help the people. He said that the Bombay public which had always readily responded to all worthy causes would undoubtedly lend its helping hand to a cause which affected the lives of 200,000 persons every year.



One of the high voltage X-Ray units used in the Tata Cancer Memorial Hospital for treatment of advanced stages of cancer.

Bomb Hurled At Police

TWO CONSTABLES INJURED

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): Two constables were injured in clash with a gang of criminals in Central Calcutta yesterday. Four persons were arrested.

It is stated that a bomb was hurled at the police party when they had tried to intercept the criminals.

Pinay Asks For Confidence Vote

PARIS, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The French Premier, M. Antonio Pinay had asked for ten votes of confidence on his "save the franc" budget when the National Assembly adjourned early today.

The Assembly will meet again on Tuesday morning to start voting on the confidence motions.

Eastern Railway Regrouping

AIRF PROTEST

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): Mr. S. Guruswami General Secretary of the A.I.R.F., said here today that the President of the Federation had written to the Railway Ministry to postpone action on the regrouping of the Eastern Railways.

He told a press conference that the A.I.R.F., would boycott the inauguration of the regroup railways fixed for April 14.

Meanwhile, the unions concerned have been given power to take "proper steps" to deal with the situation.

Mr. Guruswami added that further action on the A.I.R.F.'s strike decision taken at Kharagpur last year had been postponed "indefinitely" pending Government's decision on its demand for a tribunal to adjudicate on the railwaymen's outstanding grievances.

FIVE REDS SHOT DEAD IN FORMOSA

TAIPEH (Formosa), April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalist firing squad today executed five men found guilty of conspiring to overthrow the government by spreading Communist propaganda.

This brought to thirteen the number of alleged Communist spies executed here on similar charges in the last week or so.

PROTEST AGAINST RAIL GROUPING

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): Representatives of different Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta again met the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy yesterday and discussed with him the question of regrouping of railways.

The Chambers' representatives are reported to have explained to the Chief Minister the difficulties that would come in the wake of the regrouping of railways as planned by the Railway Ministry.

The West Bengal Government will, it is learnt, officially communicate their views on the matter to the Railway Ministry shortly.

Two Congressmen Elected To Punjab Council

AMBALA, April 5 (PTI): Mr. Durbari Lal Gupta of Jagadhri and Mr. Amar Nath of Kaithal, both Congress, were today declared elected to the forty-member Punjab Legislative Council from the two-member Ambala-cum-Karnal Local Authorities constituency.

There were seven contestants.

Himachal Demands Passed

SIMLA, April 5 (PTI): The Himachal Pradesh Assembly yesterday passed demands for grants for the year ending March 1953 totalling over Rs. 2 crores and 44 lakhs after two days discussions.

Vaitarna-Tansa Link, Big Engineering Feat

MORARJI'S TRIBUTE TO INDIAN TALENT AND ENTERPRISE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"BOMBAY is described as beautiful. Yes! Some parts are indeed beautiful. But others are such that they cause a pang in one's heart. This state of affairs has got to be remedied as quickly as possible."

These remarks were made by Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Home Minister, who presided over a function held on the Vaitarna-Tansa site today to mark the completion of the excavation of the tunnels joining Tansa to Vaitarna.

Bombay's Mayor Ganpati Shankar Desai, Municipal Commissioner B. K. Patel, the City Municipal Special Engineer Mr. N. V. Modak and several leading citizens of Bombay were present on the occasion.

Mr. Desai congratulated the Municipal Corporation on its various achievements to which this one was a notable addition and said that the Corporation's attainments were admired and highly spoken of throughout the country.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ENGINEERS

Mr. Desai stated that the very fact that Indian engineers, technicians and labour had satisfactorily executed a task of such colossal magnitude and one which demanded engineering skill of the highest order showed that "Indians could do it".

All doubts were now dispelled whether our engineers could handle such jobs, he said, and, it was conclusively proved that we had made great strides in the field of engineering. This was something to be proud of. A site which was a jungle only a few years ago had been transformed into a little township of top technicians.

He had every hope that our people would do greater things.

He said that the workmen who did the job deserved Bombay's gratitude as the completion of the present project on schedule had brought the solution of Bombay's water shortage problem nearer.

Earlier Mr. Hari B. Patel, welcoming Mr. Morarji Desai explained with what difficulties his firm got the contract and how this huge task was executed. There were even some fatal accidents.

NO MORE WATER SCARCITY

Mr. Modak, to whom Mr. Morarji Desai paid high tributes in the course of his speech as the spirit behind the scheme, told the audience how this gigantic scheme was being executed and how on completion it would make it possible for Bombayman to have sufficient water.

Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner also spoke.

RAJ BAHADUR TO FIGHT BYE-ELECTION

JAIPUR, April 5 (PTI): The Jaipur District Congress Committee yesterday nominated Mr. Raj Bahadur, Deputy Minister for Communications, Government of India to seek election to the House of People from the Jaipur-cum-Sawai-Madhopur constituency in the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Rakaran Joshi, who is elected to the State Assembly.

The last date for filing nominations to the by-election from the Jaipur-cum-Sawai-Madhopur constituency is April 5.

Congress Majority In Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, April 5 (PTI): Congress has won 14 seats—five being unopposed returns—out of a total of 23 in the Aurangabad Municipal Council. Of the remaining nine seats, seven were annexed by the Citizens Democratic Front (a coalition of leftist parties), one by the Nagarik Mandal (a Socialist-sponsored organisation) and one by an independent. The independent candidate was also returned unopposed.

Four Men Murdered

GOA SMUGGLERS' REVENGE

BELGAUM, April 5 (UPI): Four persons who had gone to receive gold from Goa were shot dead and burnt by the smugglers on the night of April 2nd in Januboti forest in Belgaum district.

During the last two or three months, several smugglers were waylaid in the forest and were looted of gold worth lacs. Consequently the consignees of gold in Goa were put to heavy losses. It is therefore suspected that they laid a trap in order to take revenge and persons suspected of mischief were shot dead.

On receipt of information, the D. S. P. Belgaum went to the scene of the murders with a police party for investigation. It is believed that the assailants must have gone back to Goa.

Moscow Patriarch's Move For Peace

LONDON, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Alexei Patriarch of Moscow and all the Russians, has called a religious conference next month in Moscow to "consider the problem of securing peace in the whole world", according to Tass messages received London early today.

The conference will be attended by representatives of all religious groups in the Soviet Union, including Jews and Buddhists, and delegates from other countries will be invited.

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BATTLE OVER TUNISIAN ISSUE

Security Council To Meet Again Next Week

NEW YORK, April 5 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations Security Council adjourned last night without voting on whether to place the question of French policy in Tunisia on its agenda and without setting a date for its next meeting.

The President, Pakistan's delegate Professor Ahmed Bokhari, said the Council would meet again next week.

Meeting for the first time in its permanent chamber in the new United Nations building here, the Council had before it a complaint that events in Tunisia constituted a threat to international peace.

FRENCH PLEA

The French delegate, M Henri Hoppenot, claimed that the Tunisian problem was not a threat to peace and he appealed to the Council not to deal further with the matter. He said the Council should see that settlement between France and the Bey of Tunis had abolished the situation.

The French delegation, he said, was astonished that the Pakistan delegation and others persisted in bringing a complaint about an alleged situation in Tunisia. He said that a few weeks ago there might have been a shadow of a case, but during the last few days the Bey himself had solemnly confirmed agreement between himself and the French Government

There was no need for the Security Council to consider whether or not it was competent to deal with the situation. All it needs to do is to find that following agreement between the Bey and the French Resident-General any situation or dispute has been cleared up and has now vanished and therefore the Council has no need to deal with something which no more exists.

ANGLO-U. S. STAND

The American spokesman said the United States would not support inclusion of the Tunisian item on the Council's agenda and would abstain from the vote.

The British spokesman said Britain would oppose its inclusion.

Mr. Hoppenot told the Council President: "I cannot believe a Government could bring before the Council an accusation so insulting to the honour of France and its soldiers and could wish to lower the Council debate to the level of a slander campaign."

Senor Herman Santa Cruz, of the Chile, said his country would support inclusion of the question on the agenda without binding itself on the substance of the matter.

About five hundred spectators were in the lofty Council Chamber with its bing widows overlooking New York's busy East River, when Prof Bokhari opened the meeting.

Prof. Bokhari said the Arab-Asian nations had brought the matter to the United Nations only after waiting patiently but unsuccessfully for an improvement in the situation, and only after "informal and friendly approaches to the French Government through various channels" had failed.

He referred bitterly to the "pressure" allegedly brought by the French Resident-General Count Jean de Hauntecloque, on the Bey of Tunis and said the Bey had been "bullied almost at the point of pistol."

Prof. Bokhari said Tunisians believed in the United Nations and found that this was the only place to which they could come.

NO SLANDER

Prof. Bokhari said the French delegate was "a little unfair" in making a speech as though the item were on the agenda and then trying to preclude others from doing the same by opposing adoption of the agenda.

He said M. Hoppenot had read passages from the eleven nations' explanatory note and accused them of slander against French Government.

"Against this accusation I protest", Prof. Bokhari said. "I am sure that the other nations would also protest. It was not our intention to slander his country in any irresponsible manner."

The Brazilian delegate, Mr. Alcaro Teixeira Soares, said he would support placing the matter on the agenda but would reserve his opinion on the question of the Council's competence and on the merits of the case.

The Council adjourned without voting on whether to place the question on the agenda and without setting a date for its next meeting.

The President said the Council would meet again as soon as possible next week.

New Tunisian Cabinet

TUNIS, April 5: Premier Salah Edinne Baccouche has succeeded in forming a new Tunisian Cabinet after over a week of consultations, French sources said today.

M. Baccouche handed to the French Resident-General Jean de Hautecloque the list of his ministers at a midnight meeting, these sources said.

The Premier will probably release the names of his Ministers on Monday, French sources said.

IKE SCORES OVER TAFT

Iowa Primary Results

NEW YORK, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): General Dwight D. Eisenhower scored again tonight in America's primary election, when he was given the support of fourteen National Convention delegates against only nine for Senator Robert Taft in Iowa State.

Three other delegates were neutral in the State Republican Convention. The finish was a surprise because earlier the two Republican leaders had taken eight delegates each and it was believed there was a good chance that the remainder would be split evenly.

CAIRO TALKS

Sudan Proves A Big Hurdle

CAIRO, April 5, (PTI): The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, met the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Hassoona Pasha on ten known occasions during the past two weeks, the latest being an hour's conference at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The United States Ambassador, Jefferson Cacery, also met the Egyptian Foreign Minister several times during this period on the Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

Both ambassadors had meetings with Premier Hilaly Pasha.

The Egyptian press today seemed to agree that Sudan continues to be the main stumbling block to any basic agreement between Britain and Egypt to pave the way for formal negotiations.

The Government of India have given sanction to the Government of West Bengal's community development projects, which will cost about Rs. 3.33 crores, it was learned.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 5.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m Rs. 1635/40.

RED RING IN S. KOREA

15 Members Arrested

PUSAN, (South Korea) April 5 (PTI-Reuter): South Korean Intelligence men announced today they have arrested fifteen members of an alleged Communist "underground ring" in Taegu, South Korea.

They claimed to have found documents linking the ring with a big arsenal explosion in Pusan last November.

The men arrested include the alleged ring leader, 27--year-old Lee Ayu, who is described as a graduate of Kim Il Sung University in the South Korean capital of Pyongyang, who had had "special training for underground work."

Members of the ring are said to have spied on the South Korean Army, sent information on troop dispositions to North Korea and helped Communist guerillas operating in South Korea.

FLEET'S SON MISSING

Lt. James A. Van Fleet, 26-year old son of Gen. James Van Fleet, Eighth Army Commander, is missing in an air action over Korea, the Fifth Air Force announced today.

Lt. James A. Van Fleet is a pilot in the Fifth Air Force Third Bomber Wing.

He was missing from a Superfortress flight on Thursday night

No Progress At Truce Talks

ALLIED PATROL FREED

PAN MUN JOM, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations and Communist delegates adjourned today without making progress on the two unsuccessful issues still before them: restriction of Communist airfield construction during an armistice: Communist insistence that Russia be a member of the neutral inspection teams.

TOKYO: Allied reinforcements last night forced their way through Communist fire to free a United Nations' patrol pinned down for about ten hours by Communist troops on the eastern Korean battlefront.

Elsewhere along the front, patrols fought small but sharp engagements. The Communist sent out ten small raiding parties to break United Nations' defence line across the front.

An Allied Patrol west of Chorwon, base city of the former Communist "Iron triangle" ran into a Chinese force about 150 men. The patrol opened fire and claimed it killed about twenty-five and wounded about the same number

U.N. OFFER TO KOREAN REDS REPEATED

UNITED NATIONS, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Trygve Lie, yesterday for the third time offered to the Chinese and North Korean Communists the help of the World Health Organisation in dealing with reported epidemics in North Korea.

His telegram said he had not received replies to his previous cables but declared: "The World Health Organisation stands ready to assist you in controlling these epidemics."

SPEEDING UP INDO-U. S. TREATY

NEW DELHI, April 5 (UPA): India and the United States have reached an agreement on fundamental terms of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation after three years of protracted negotiations.

Sources also said that American Ambassador Mr. Chester Bowles was doing his utmost to hurry signing of the treaty to speed flow of American capital badly needed for Indian agricultural, industrial and economic development.

BUSINESSMEN SPEAK WITH TWO VOICES

Continued from page 3, Col. 3

Government but because the objective conditions sometimes compel one, whether you are anybody else to see that for ensuring the equitable distribution of essential commodities you have to have a certain measure of controls.

"All controls are not objectionable to industries. Many industrialists are in favour or rigid import controls. They come to the Tariff Board and now to the Tariff Commission and say: "We do not want any protection, only prohibit imports." For example, if a new unit is not to be allowed, does it not involve some measure of control in the hands of Government. But then which is the authority to decide the issue? Exchange control, import control, even control against competitive units in the country are favoured. Why then the controls which are essential, which are proved to be essential in the interests of the wider community should not be worked in a suitable manner? My own personal opinion is that our object should be to work the controls in such a manner that by augmenting production we should get over them in the shortest possible time. If this can be done, then only such stategic controls as are necessary at vital points, whether it be for capital issue, whether it be for imports or exchange or whatever the purpose may be, these controls only should be maintained.

"You must also remember that the abolition of each control has to be decided on its merits but at the same time the abolition of control of one commodity may have repercussions on another commodity which may be serious. As an illustration suppose you remove cloth control and the prices shoot up very high, then the effect on food prices may have to be considered. It is, therefore, necessary that we consider an integrated picture."

Members listened to Mr. Mehta, looked at each other and passed the resolution, of course unanimously

Their Logic

The outgoing President of the Federation, Mr. Kothari claimed that "the record of the Federation for the past quarter of a century is in itself a proof that it is fully alive to the fact that the interests of business and that of the country are identical." It may be by accident, but Mr. Kothari placed the interests of business first. And wherever, those interests are not treated identically, it is the country which must modify its stand to suit the businessmen!

The Federation adopted a resolution, expressing deep sympathy with the educated middle classes, which it described as the backbone of the country. What the middle classes dub as sugar racket, the cloth racket, the black marketing in consumer goods, and tax evasions were and are presumably resorted to assist the middle classes.

Mr. G. L. Mehta could be quoted again with advantage. In his speech before the Federation referred to earlier, he said:—

"Mr. Vice President, you remarked very rightly that we had not a clean state to write upon. That is always the case, whether it concerns planners or administrators or businessmen. The only thing we should take care is to see that we have clean hands to write with."

Let the business community examine its own hands.

LATE L. V. PHADKE

KOLHAPUR, April 5 (H.S.): The friends and admirers of Mr. L. V. Phadke, a young cine-story writer, mourned his death today on receiving the sudden news of his demise at Miraj, yesterday morning. He had left Kolhapur on Thursday night for Bombay, but had to break his journey at Miraj, due to sudden attack of severe stomachache. He expired at Miraj after a couple of hours' stay.

United Defiance Of Racial Laws

(Continued from Page 12)

to another will defy these laws apart from defying the apartheid laws on trains, post offices, public parks etc. While the leaders of the movement have pledged to conduct it "peacefully and non-violently," Dr. Malan has threatened to use the full weight of governmental force against the satyagrahis. India is watching this struggle with the deepest sympathy and hopes are expressed here that the sacrifices of Indian and Africans in Sohth Africa "will lead to a honourable settlement."

PUBLIC MEETING IN LONDON

LONDON, April 5 (PTI): Organisations fighting for the rights of African peoples are sponsoring a public meeting in London tomorrow (April 6) to synchronise with the non-co-operation movement which the South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress are launching in the principal cities of South Africa on Van Riebeck Day.

Explaining the object of the movement Mr. William Sisulu, Secretary-General of the African National Congress, said in Cape Town on March 17, "it is manifestation of the people's struggle against Apartheid tyranny and racial discrimination and defiance of unjust laws."

Similar public meeting will be held in Kenya, organised by the Kenya African Union, in Gold Coast organised by the Convention Peoples' Party, and in India, organised by the Socialist Party.

The South African Union's National holiday on April 6 commemorates the anniversary—and this year, the tercentenary—of the first permanent Dutch settlement at the Cape under Jan Van Rie-

Franchise Action Council predominantly non-white body decided at Cape Town on March 16 to join the anti-Apartheid demonstrations.

In London the meeting will be presided over by Mr. Micheal Howard, Chairman of the World Citizen's Council for Human Rights.

The main speakers will be Mr. Fenner Brockway, MP, Chairman of the Congress of the Peoples Against Imperialism, Mr. George Padmore, prominent African Nationalist in Britain, Mr. J. E. Appiah, Chairman of the West African Students' Union and representative in Britain of the Convention of People's Party of Gold Coast and Dr. Hastings Banda, representative of the African Congress of Nyasaland.

South Africa Celebrates Van Riebeck Day

CAPE TOWN, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): The Union today celebrated Van Riebeck Day, commemorating the arrival of the first White settlers in South Africa 300 years ago.

The day was a public holiday. Thousands from all parts of the Union visited Cape Town to watch processions depicting highlights of South Africa's past history and present activities.

ARGENTINA STEALS A MARCH

BUENOS AIRES, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Argentina has established a new permanent base for meteorological research in the Antarctic on land claimed by both Argentina and Britain, a Navy communique said here yesterday.

It was inaugurated on Monday and named "Esperanza" (hope).

(Britain and Argentine have been in dispute for some years over possession of this part of the Antarctic).

ALLOCATION OF INCOME-TAX

M.B. Appeal

GWALIOR, April 5 (PTI): The Madhya Bharat Government has submitted a memorandum to the Finance Commission of the Government of India suggesting that no distinction should be made between Part 'A' and Part 'B' States in the allocation of income-tax proceeds from the divisible pool.

The memorandum says that a State's share should be related to its needs, and as far as Madhya Bharat is concerned, the portion allocated should not be less than Rs. 50 lakhs per annum for a definite period.

The memorandum demands "an outright grant to the tune of Rs 70 lakhs per annum for the State." It says: "The State will be prepared to scale down its demand to Rs. 40 lakhs per annum if its request for a larger share from the divisible pool of income-tax is conceded

The memorandum also suggests that a reasonable share of the excise duties collected by the Centre on cloth, sugar, matches and hydrogenated oil may be made available to the State for industrial development.

Powers Under Article 226

REFERENCE TO NAGPUR HIGH COURT

NAGPUR, April 5 (PTI): A full bench of the Nagpur High Court consisting of the Chief Justice Mr. B. B. Sinha and four other judges yesterday heard arguments on the scope of powers of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Article 226 confers power on the High Courts to issue certain writs for enforcement of any of the fundamental rights and "for any other purpose."

For the first time since 1941, five judges of the Nagpur High Court sat together to "construe" provisions under Article 226—whether the High Court could only quash an order of a lower court or could also substitute its own order for the one quashed.

The reference to the full bench arose out of a petition under Article 226 filed by a businessman of Akola whose application for evicting a tenant from his house was dismissed by the Rent Controller and later, on appeal, by the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

The petitioner prayed that the order of the Additional Deputy Commissioner which "interfered" with his right to use his own property for his bonafide business be quashed and that the ADC be directed to substitute in its place an order granting permission to the petitioner to evict the tenant.

Mangalore Customs' Big Haul

MANGALORE, April 5, (PTI): Contraband articles, consisting of toilet requisites and liquor, worth about Rs. 25,000, were seized Thursday night, in what is described by the Customs authorities as the biggest haul of contraband articles made by the Mangalore Customs.

Jejuri Fair Banned

POONA, April 5 (U.S.): The District Magistrate, Poona, has banned today the Annual Fair of Khandoba at Jejuri, which is one of the most popular fairs held in Maharastra. This fair, along with a score of other fairs, held at Talegaon, Chorachi Alandi, Bhugaon, Talegaon Dhamdhere and some other places, has also been banned by the Government to enforce the precautionary measures, adopted by the Health Department, to check the Cholera epidemic, it is learnt.

CHIPLUN: April 5 (U.S.): A general meeting of the Chiplun Municipality unanimously elected Mr. K. B. Kadawekar as the President for the next three years. Mr. V K Joshi was elected as the Vice-President.

Indian Mission To China

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI): The Indian Delegation to China which will be led by Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, will leave New Delhi by air on April 27 on a four-week tour of China.

The Government of India are sending the delegation at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The delegation is expected to arrive in Canton on April 28.

A press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs today announced the personnel of the delegation. It comprises thirteen members besides the Leader and the Secretary, Mr. A. K. Dar and included among others Acharya Narendra Deva, Mr. Chalapathi Rao, President of the Federation of Working Journalists' Organisation, Mr. Frank Moraes, Editor of Times of India and Shrimati Durga Bai.

Medium And Coarse Cloth Export

BOMBAY, April 5 (PTI): The stipulation that 40 per cent of the medium and coarse cloth licensed for export from India would be valid only for Australia has been removed, according to a notification issued here today by the joint chief controller of exports, Bombay.

This reserved quantity will now be available for export to any permissible estination except Pakistan, Afghanistan and Burma for which the centres separate ceilings have already been fixed.

The notification adds that in rezard to licenses already issued to established shippers, office copies of licenses will be suitably amended.

Hard Cotton Waste Export Quota

The stipulation that 65.5 per cent of the total quota of 61,000 cwts of hard cotton waste would be available for export to Australia for export shrdlu cfwypp/l traha only has been withdrawn, according to a notification issued here today by the joint chief controller of exports, Bombay.

This quota will now be available for export to any permissible destination, save Pakistan, for which a special reservation of 11,257 cwts. has already been made.

It had earlier been stated that the reservation for Australia would be removed if that country were unable to take up the whole quantity in view of its new import restrictions.

Cotton Seed Oil Exports

BOMBAY, April 5 (PTI): The Secretary of the Bombay oilseed crushers' association today welcomed the Government of India's decision to export 1,000 tons of cottonseed oil during the current year and to allow export only by crushers of the seed.

The oil is for the first time being allowed out of India and it is first time, too, that export of an oil is being permitted exclusively by crushers.

Overseer's Fatal Fall

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): A thirty-eight-year-old Bengali overseer fell from the first floor of Calcutta automatic telephone house, now under construction, while supervising the work this morning. He was removed to the hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

Veena Racital In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 5 (PTI): Karaikudi Sambasiva Iyer, celebrated veena player, rounded off his week's stay here with a benefit recital in aid of the Karnatic music school fund. A large gathering of music lovers was treated to a feasting of music by the sixtyfive-year-old artist.

Governor For Bombay

KARWAR, April 5 (PTI): The Governor of Bombay Raja Maharaj Singh concluded his Karwar tour with visits to the Civil Hospital and Saint Michael's Convent High School in the morning and left for Bombay via Hubli.

MLA's Partiality To Students

CUTTACK, April 5 (PTI): Cuttack's Representative in Orissa Assembly, Mr. Biren Mitra, has written to the Secretary of the Orissa Assembly, asking him to remit every month during his membership of the Assembly, his salary of Rs. 150 to the Principal of the Ravenshaw College as his donation to the Students Social Service Guild.

Mr. Mitra has also decided to donate his travelling allowance to the Seaert School and the daily allowance of ten rupees during the Assembly sessions to the Christ College at Cuttack.

What It Has Cost U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI-AFP): Republican Representative for Pennsylvania, Mr. James Van Zandt told House of Representatives yesterday that since the First World War United States had lent or given more than one hundred twenty milliard dollars to foreign nations. This meant that every American, man, woman and child, had to pay 825 dollars extra taxes to help the foreign countries.

Mr. Van Zandt specified that out of this total expenditure Britain received nearly thirty-six milliard, Soviet Russia,—since the Second World War—eleven milliard two hundred fifty million, and France seven milliards. The Speaker said that this vast country still owed five milliards two hundred fifty million dollars on the First World War loans.

FINE CLOTH EXPORT TO PAKISTAN

A Clarification

BOMBAY, Saturday: Exporters who have been issued provisional licences for export of fine cloth to Pakistan would not be required to produce letters of credit for shipment of fine cloth to that destination upto September 30, 1952 says the Joint Chief Controller of Exports, Bombay, in a notification issued here today clarifying a previous notice announcing free export of fine cloth to Pakistan.

If the validity of any such licence extends beyond September 30, 1952, letters of credit would be necessary for shipment.

Superfine cloth would be allowed to be exported freely to Pakistan as to other destinations as notified earlier.

"Peoples' March" On Sunday

BOMBAY, Saturday: Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay), "Peoples' March" will be organised on Sunday, the 6th April, 1952 from the Party Office, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar upto the office of the French Consulate at Napean Sea Road, to protest against the suppression of liberty of the Tunisian People. The March will commence at 9 a.m. sharp.

On Monday, the 7th April, 1952 a public meeting will be held at Chaupatti Sands at 6 p.m. to condemn the repression in Tunisia and racial discrimination in South Africa. Speakers: Coms. Asoka Mehta, Purshottam Trikamdas, Ismail Khwaja, M. Harris.

SECRETARIAT LIAISON OFFICE SHIFTED

The Liaison Office (formerly known as Enquiry Office) of the Secretariat, situated in the Hutment near the entrance is shifted to the Secretariat main building, in room No. 21 on the ground floor.

The telephone number of the Liaison Office continue to be 27810

Jayakar To Continue As Vice-Chancellor

POONA, April 5 (UPI): Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona has agreed to continue in office.

Right To Have *'Test Tube' Kids*

REPORT OF EXPERTS IN SCANDINAVIA

COPANHAGEN, April 5 (PTI-Reuter): Experts of the Scandinavian countries want to give both wives and unmarried women the right to have "test tube" babies.

But the Governments of Norway and Sweden for reasons not yet disclosed are holding up publication of the report, it was made known here last night.

The Swedish, Danish and Norwegian governments appointed medical and legal experts of three countries to probe into this highly controversial question. The investigators are reported to have unanimously decided that married women should have the right to test tube babies if their husbands consent and that the babies should be considered legitimate.

The Commission thought that in case of unmarried women the donor should be known and should acknowledge paternity.

Denmark already has 37 known cases of test tube babies and there are about fifty in each of the other two countries.

MAN ROBBED OF WRIST WATCH

BOMBAY, Saturday: Vishnu Girja and Dhondu Vithal who are alleged to have robbed a man of his wrist watch after assaulting him at 3rd Marine Street, yesterday, were arrested by the Esplanade Police. They were today produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

Both the accused were granted bail by the Magistrate pending further investigations.

Dies Of Burns

BOMBAY, Saturday: Banoobai Homi Italia, (31), died as a result of burns yesterday. Her body was removed to the city morgue.

SHORTHAND EXAM: DATES CHANGED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Chief Inspector of Commercial School, Bombay State, informs that the Higher Proficiency Certificate Examination in Shorthand at 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 and 160 words per minute, which was fixed for Saturday, April 19, 1952, will now be held on Monday, April 28, 1952, from 11 a.m. onwards.

Trunk Calls Go Up

NEW DELHI, April 5 PTI): There was an increase of nearly one lakh trunk calls booked during Mrch this year, over those of March last year, on account of the price recession in the commodity markets last month, according to figures available here.

In March last 522,460 calls were booked from Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, as against 423,154 calls for the corresponding month in 1951.

NEW MAYOR WILL LEAD PROCESSION FOR FAMINE RELIEF

Mr. Ganapatishankar Desai, newly elected Mayor of Bombay and Prithvi Raj Kapoor, noted actor will lead a procession to collect food, money and clothes for the famine sticken in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Cutch. The procession will start at 8 a.m. on Monday (April 7), from Kika Street (Gulabwadi). The procession will be organised under the joint auspices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee and Pragati Mandal Co-operative Consumer's Society.

SINNAR: April 5 (U.S.): Panchale, a village in Sinnar Taluka, has been awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,000 for collecting the highest quantity of 'Levy' in Nasik District, by the Bombay Government. This was announced here today.

6 Years' Jail For *Italy's First 'Mercy Killer'*

ROME, April 5, (PTI): Italy's first "Mercy Killing" trial ended here with a sentence of six years two months' and 20 days' imprisonment for a man who killed his mistress" to free her from the agony of an obscure illness."

It was the minimum penalty in Italy law for homicide.

The man convicted pleaded guilty to killing his lifelong mistress.

He told the Court that the deceased with whom he had lived for 30 years but never married, kept on pleading with him to kill her because she "could no longer bear the pains of an illness".

He gave her a strong dose of sleeping tablets and then slashed her wrists.

While she bled to death he took pills himself and cut his own wrists, "because I could not bear to live without her", he told the Court.

But doctors saved his life.

ART SILK MILLOWNERS IN DIFFICULTIES

BOMBAY, Saturday: A deputation from the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, which represents about 320 Indian Silk Mills, will meet the Union Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh here on April 7 in connection with the crisis which has developed in the silk and art silk industry.

Mr. Deshmukh is scheduled to arrive here tomorrow.

The Board of the Association met here today to draft a memorandum to place before the Fiance Minister.

The deputation is expected to take up with Mr. Deshmukh various suggestions made by members of the Association at an extraordinary general meeting held here yesterday.

Amongst the subjects discussed yesterday was the question of seeking governmental aid in the present crisis. Prominent manufacturers also suggested that Government be urged to suspend forward trading in the art silk market as such speculation had deleterious effects on the industry as a whole.

PREMIUM FOR WHEAT SEED GOES

AHMEDABAD, April 5 (PTI): The Government of Bombay has discontinued payment of twentyfive per cent premium for wheat seed which was recently announced to be paid over the procurement price, it is learnt here officially.

Solicitors' Firm Robbed

BOMBAY, Saturday: A Solicitors' Firm situated in the Fort area was burgled in broad daylight on Friday, and a cash-box containing a sum of over Rs. 2,000 was removed by some unknown person who still remains untraced.

Books On Science & Agriculture

By A. K. Yagnanarayana Aiyer:
Milk & Milk Products (II Edn.) Rs. 1/8
Agriculture & Allied Arts in Vedic India Rs. 2/8
Feeds & Fodders Rs. 3/-
Co-operation & Indian Agriculture Rs. 8/-
Principles of Crop Husbandry in India Rs. 17/8
Field Crops of India Rs. 20/-

By K. M. Gururaja Rao:
Sugarcane Cultivation Rs. 4/8
Principles of Irrigation & Drainage Rs. 3/-

By K. S. Rangappa & Achaya:
Chemistry & Manufacture of Indian Dairy Products Rs. 10/-

By N. G. Pandalai:
A Textbook of Bacteriology Rs. 10/-

Packing, postage & Sales Tax Extra

Send your orders to:
THE BANGALORE PRESS
Post Box No. 7 Bangalore 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON PRICES DECLINE ON HOPES OF KOREAN TRUCE

Profit Taking In Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, April 4.

Cotton came under pressure for the second session in a row. Nearby May dropped to 41.35 cents less 65 points from Thursday's high. Trade buying there curbed declined but later positions continued to meet resistance on a late attempt rally.

Reversal was attributed to, firstly, hopes for a Korean truce.

Secondly, easiness in outside markets.

Thirdly, disheartening dullness in textiles markets.

Fourthly, appearance of some deflationary sentiment following Congressional moves to cut defense spending.

On Washington front disappointment was evident following the House Appropriations Committee action in slashing by two-thirds Army's request for funds to buy clothing and textiles items.

Atlanta reports said sales to mills during the week showed some decline.

The market opened off three to fourteen points. It eased irregularly until the last hour when partial rally occurred on weekend covering and routine trade demand in old crop months.

Activity was held down to some extent by a telegraph workers' strike which slowed down arrival of orders from out of town sources.

After establishing losses of 25 to 35 points the market closed off five to 25 points.

Price ranges and closing prices were:

	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	42.70	——	——	——	42.65
May	41.60	41.54	41.61	41.35	41.55
July	40.64	40.58	40.65	40.35	40.52
Oct.	37.70	37.63	37.67	37.41	37.52
Dec.	37.35	37.30	37.30	37.08	37.18
Mar	37.23	37.15	37.16	36.90	37.02
May	37.05	36.91	36.91	36.70	36.80
July	36.62	36.50	36.50	36.30	36.37
New Orleans:					
Spot	41.80	——	——	——	41.75
May	41.70	41.58	41.63	41.40	41.51
July	40.73	40.55	40.67	40.42	40.57
Oct.	37.70	37.60	37.62	37.41	37.48
Dec.	37.38	37.27	37.27	37.08	37.16
Mar.	37.22	——	37.10	——	36.98
May	36.99	——	36.85	36.77	36.77
July	36.53	——	36.40	36.35	36.31

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Profit-taking in oils, sharp decline in some other specialities and general fractional losses cut around $500,000,000 from market valuations on the Stock Exchange.

The turn about ascribed mainly to an increasing threat of a steel strike although steel shares themselves were only fractionally lower. The volume of business eased to 1,110,000 shares.

Oil losses ranged to four points. Rails were lower with some oil owners losing as much as two points. Chemicals and metals lost a point or two. Utilities were easier.

Of 1,104 issues traded 589 declined, 227 advanced and 288 remained unchanged.

The curb turnover amounted to 1,030,000 shares.

The turnover in Bonds came to $2,580,000.

NEW YORK SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans—9-1/4 asked.
Tallow, extra, 5 nom.
Tallow Special 4-3/4 nom.
Pepper, black 116-1/2 nom.
Pepper White 1.95 nom.
Castorseeds dol. 180.

NEW YORK CASTOR OIL PRICE

Castor oil in tank cars was today quoted at 14.50 cents per pound nom.

NEW YORK TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin was unchanged today at 121-1/2 cents per pound.

In the forward market both May and July remained unchanged at 119 cents per pound bid.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market strengthened today in company with higher cables from Bombay.

Spot was indicated between dol. 1.16 and dol. 1.17 per pound.

Stocks awaiting release were quoted around dol. 1.15.

On shipment positions, local re-sellers indicated April at dol. 1.08 per pound ex dock which was considerably below the Bombay basis.

May shipment was quoted nominally at dol 1.04; June around dol. 1.00.

NEW YORK SILVER PRICE

The price of silver was unchanged today at 88 cents per ounce.

NEW YORK COPRA PRICE

Copra was today quoted at US dol. 120 per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 7-3/4 cents per pound. nom.

NEW YORK RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures were 10 to 15 lower with sales of 114 contracts today.

Speculative selling and trade hedging kept the market off balance throughout.

Closing prices were:

Sept. 33.80 to 34.00; Oct. 33.31 nom.; Nov. 32.83 nom.; Dec. 32.35 bid.; Jan. 32.05 nom.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel today:

High 39-1/8. Low 38-5/8, Close 38-3/4.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, April 4 (UPA): The tin market was steady and quiet today with the turnover amounting to 35 tons of which five were for cash.

Spot rose 10/- shillings to 964-1/4 pounds sterling.

Three Months rose the same amount to 967-3/4.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 964; sellers, 964-1/2; business at 964-1/2.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 967, sellers, 968-1/2; business at 968.

SETTLEMENT—964-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 15 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 965; sellers, 965-1/2; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 968; sellers, 968-1/2; business 968.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing quotations of rubber on the London market today:

Spot, 32, 32-1/4.

May 31-1/2, 31-3/4, business 32.

June 31-1/4, 31-1/2, business 31-1/4 to 31-3/4.

July/Sept. 30, 30-1/4, business 30-1/4 to 30-3/4.

Oct/Dec. 28-3/4, 29, business 29 to 29-1/4.

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was easier today.

Malabar spot was quoted at 950- to 1,000/-.

April shipment was quoted at 820/- buyers, May at 800/- buyers.

White Muntok was quoted at 11/6; Sarawak white at 12/-.

LONDON MERCURY UNCHANGED

The price of mercury was unchanged today at 73 pounds per flash.

LONDON SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged today at 77 pence per ounce.

CHICAGO WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, April 4 (UPA): The following were closing rates of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

Spot 2.52 nom.

May: high 2.50-1/4. low. 2.48-3/4, close 2.49-7/8 to 2.50.

July 2.41-3/8—1/2.

Sept. 2.42-3/4.

Dec. 2.46.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 5.

Forward business remained suspended today. Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1615 to Rs. 1620.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 5.

The local bullion market was steady with moderate demand. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 154|8 to Rs. 155 and gold was placed at Rs. 89|8 to Rs. 90. Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 64|8 to Rs. 65.

Silver arrivals were 4 to 5 bars and the offtake was 15 to 16 bars Gold arrivals and the offtake was equal to the extent of 7 to 8 thousand tolas. Calcutta advices were firm and Silver was quoted at Rs. 156 and Gold was placed at Rs. 90-4.

The Board has decided to make outward payment on Wednesday at 11-30 A.M.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All city markets will remain closed on Monday being "Mahavir Jayanti".

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 5.

The Local Produce market was steady with moderate buying by local crushers.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 28|8. Madras Coromandal at Rs. 28. Bold good quality at Rs. 27|8 and usual quality Rs. 27. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 48 and upcountry R. R. were placed at Rs. 15|4.

Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 24|12 to Rs. 25 and oil was quoted at Rs. 15|6.

Castorseeds Madras were quoted at Rs. 25|8. May delivery opened at Rs. 131 and after improving Rs. 133 steadied at Rs. 132|8.

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by rail from 1st September 1951 to 3rd April 1952	414000
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 3rd April 1952	597487
Same period last year	470885
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd April 1952	430089
Same time last year	406923

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, April 4.

Grains on commissionhouse liquidation influenced by renewed weakness of oil markets lower trend of securities and more optimistic Korean news. Some improvement in world peace prospects with Russia making some gestures toward more favourable international situation was an additional factor mentioned. Foreign demand for United States grain was limited to one cargo of corn to United Kingdom.

Prices recovered partially in late dealings on short covering with exporter credited with buying wheat presumable against sales to France.

No Forward Business In Ahmedabad Share Markets

As the outstanding transactions in shares in the Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association have not yet been liquidated, the Government of Bombay has given its consent to close that Share Market for forward business in shares upto and inclusive of May 9, 1952.

The closure of the market will not affect either cash business or business in securities.

Hong Kong Gold And Exchange Rates

HONG KONG, April 4 (UPA): The following were closing quotations of Hong Kong dollars and gold today:

HK dol. 6.455 per U. S. Dollar for cash

HK dol. 6.485 per U. S. dollar for TT.

HK dol. 15.85 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 302 per Chinese Tael of gold.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 5 (PTI): The market ruled quiet but steady round all sections and only a limited business was put through. The following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. Paper 80-8 s.o.l., Three per cent loan 1986 80-14, Three per cent loan 1953-55 257-10 sl, Three per cent loan 1957 97-7, Three per cent 1959-61 95-4, Three per cent loan 1966-68 90, s lot, Three per cent loan 1963-65 92-4, s.o.l., Four and Half per cent loan 1955-60 102-6 s.o.l.

BANKS:—Bharat Bank Pref. 48-8, United India 4-2 sl ct.

COALS:—Bengal 497 sl, Bharat Colliery 5-10 sl, Burrakur 11 ct. East Indian 38-14, Talcher 2-14 Western Bengal 4-10, West Jamuria 18-4 ct.

JUTES: Alliance 183, Anglo India 240 sl, Cheviot 230, Delta 275, Ganges 98, Howrah 24-9, Kinnison 232, New Central 228, Northbrook 24.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 21-7, Kumardhubi Eng. 6-14, Marshalls 7-5, Steel Corpn 16-15.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-7, Consolidated Tin 1-7, Tavoy Tin annas eight, Sone Valley Cement 5-14, Calcutta Elec. 13-6, B. I. Corpn. 8-13, Balmer Lawrie 280 sl ct, Indian Allumi-nium 121-8, Indian Cable 13-7 Jardine Henderson 138, s lot, Martin Burn 16, Metal Box 19-13 Rohtas Industry 6-13, Rallis India Ltd. 91, British Burma Petrol 1-1 Titaghur Paper 33-3, Midnapore Zemindary 32-8 s lot, India General Navgn. 75-8, India Steamship 5-6.

TEAS: Belgachi 39-8, East India 18-6, Gohpur 34, Hasimara 32-14, Lakatoorah 6-12.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Position On March 28

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	25,35,39,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	542,11.09,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	95.00.000
(ii) Other time liabilities	282,56,47,000
Cash in India	33,97,42,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	44,77,70,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,43,96,000
Money at call and short notice in India	12,16,20,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government Securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	296,06,52,000
Advances in India	530,07,53,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	50,40,94,000

Pakistan Rice Crop

The third forecast of the area under rice crop for the year 1951-52 is 21,782,000 acres as against 21,600,000 acres (excluding 801,000 acres under summer rice) reported in the final, now third, forecast of the previous year and shows an increase of 0.8 per cent. The increase has occurred in the Autumn and Winter rice crops of East Bengal which is estimated at 3.6 and 0.6 per cent respectively and is attributable to favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and fairly high prices of rice.

The third forecast of the yield of this crop is estimated at 7,527,000 tons of cleaned rice as against 7,915,000 tons (excluding 280,000 tons of summer rice) reported in the final, now third, forecast of the previous year and shows a decrease of 4.9 per cent. There has been a general decrease in the production of this crop throughout Pakistan. The decrease in East Bengal is attributable to unfavourable weather conditions, insect pest, ingression of saline water in Khulna and floods in Sylhet District; in the Punjab and Bahawalpur, to scanty rains and inadequate supply of cannal water.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

Quarterly Output Report

BOMBAY, Saturday: The following is the report on Tata Iron and Steel Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 51.

	Production Tons	Despatches Tons
Pig Iron	289,200	24,800
Steel Ingots	271.800	
Semi-finished steel for sale	43,800	40,300
Finished Steel	155,900	157,200

The value of invoices of materials despatched during the quarter ending 31st December, 1951. after deducting rebates payable to Government under steel control. was approximately Rs. 706.93 lakhs.

Malayas' Rubber Industry In Flux

SINGAPORE, April 5 (PTI): Malaya's rubber industry, which is a key factor in moulding the countrys economic and political patterns, is now in a state of flux due to the emergency at home and the effect of the United States natural rubber policies abroad, writes a PTI correspondent.

The emergency and the acts of Communist insurgents have affected many a rubber estate in the Federation, making life of planters and workers hazardous and expansion of production almost impossible.

The United States Governments controls on import and consumption of natural rubber—the US is the biggest consumer of the commodity—has led to panic among small holders whose off-grade qualities are not acceptable to the general service administration.

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:

DUE TO ARRIVE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC m.s. "Hoegh Silverlight" due to arrive 1-5-52; s.s. "Rondo" due to arrive 15-5-52; s.s. "Mataram" due to arrive 16-5-52.

FROM U.S.A. AND CANADIAN s.s. "Singkep" due to arrive 8-5-52.

PACIFIC PORTS s.s. "Utrecht" due to arrive 8-5-52.

FROM AUSTRALIA s.s. "Hoegh Trader" due to arrive 8-4-52

FROM NORTH CONTINENTAL and MEDITERRANEAN PORTS ss "Citta di Viareggio" due to arrive 18-4-52.

ss "Lieve Vrouwekerk" due to arrive 2-5-52.

DUE TO SAIL

TO U.S. ATLANTIC ss "Hoegh Trader" due to sail 13-4-52.

TO STRAITS AND U.S.A. PACIFIC s.s. "Tabinta" due to sail 17-4-52.

TO MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS s.s. "Alamak" due to sail 9-4-52 ss "Lekkerkerk due to sail early May s.s. "Arthur Stove" early May

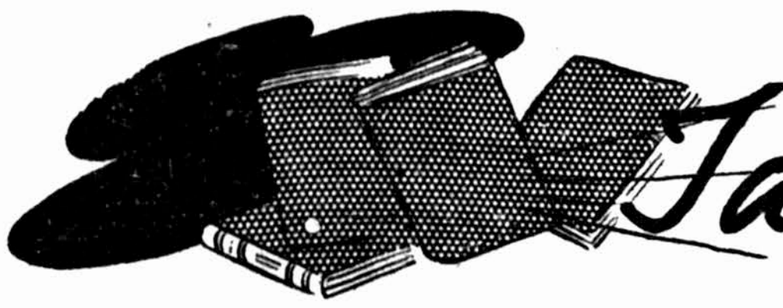
U.P. SUSPENDS 19 CLOTH LICENCES

LUCKNOW, April 5 (PTI): The Uttar Pradesh Government has suspended licences of 19 importers in the State on charges of failure to lift the cloth quotas from the mills. The Government has also made arrangements for the clearance of the cloth quotas.

Beawar Wool Trade Paralysed

BEAWAR, (Ajmer) April 5, (PTI): Wool trade in Beawar, India's foremost wool trading centre, has been completely paralysed because of the recent slump. The price of white wool which was about Rs. 400 per maund a couple of months ago has now dropped to Rs. 120 and that of yellow wool has dropped from Rs. 275 to between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 a maund.

Beawar exports about 40,000 bales of wool annually, of which about 30,000 bales go abroad.



Talking of Books—

How Allies Won The War And Lost The Peace

STALIN SCORES BECAUSE OF ANGLO-U.S. DIFFERENCES

BY Keith Briant

IN The Struggle for Europe (Collins, 25s.) Chester Wilmot has written one of the great post-war books, and one which is of vital interest to the English-speaking peoples.

It is of importance to all of us because it tells us why, after a victorious war we are in the position we are to-day, writes the author in John O' London's Weekly.

Its success lies in presenting a masterly and beautifully documented military history as the background to a penetrating analysis of the international politics of the last war which have brought the world to its present miserable plight. and ourselves to the burden of crippling taxation through the necessity for rearmament almost immediately after a global conflict which drained our Empire's resources.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CROSS-PURPOSES

Let us consider Chester Wilmot's most important and valuable task first. This can be defined in a few words —how and why did the Western Allies. while gaining military victory suffer political defeat?

From Wilmot's answer to this—the result of five years' exhaustive research — the ironic truth emerges that because Roosevelt—the great and loyal friend of Britain and fighter for the rights of man — failed to appreciate Stalin and his long term aims correctly and failed to listen to the counsels of the more experienced world politician. Winston Churchill — who suspected the political aims behind the moves of the Red Armies — Russia was enabled to achieve her post-war position of world power.

Chester Wilmot's 766-page book is at once extraordinarily readable and extraordinarily depressing. Yet if one is to feel any hope for the future of the Atlantic Powers, his book's many examples of Anglo-American cross-purposes and misunderstandings must be used as lessons dispassionately to be studied by Britain and America if we are to avoid sinking our joint boat in any future world cataclysm

Fortune may not always smile on allies tugging in different directions as she did on many critical occasions during the 1939-45 war.

STALIN LAUGHS AT CHURCHILL'S EXPENSE

A key to Roosevelt's failure —and the consequent legacy of "Iron Curtains" with which it has endowed post-war Europe—may be found in this description of his approach to Stalin at Teheran, as related by the American President to Frances Perkins. his Secretary of Labour.

"For the first three days," he told her. "I couldn't get any personal connection with Stalin although I had done everything he asked me to do....."

Then he goes on to tell her of his different approach on the third day of the conference.

"As soon as I sat down at the conference table I began to tease Churchill about his Britishness, about John Bull, about his cigars, about his habits. It began to register with Stalin. Winston got red and scowled, and the more he did so the more Stalin smiled.

"Finally, Stalin broke out into a deep, hearty guffaw and for the first time in three days I saw light. I kept it up until Stalin was laughing with me and it was then that I called him 'Uncle Joe.'

From that time on our relations were personal..... The ice was broken and we talked like men and brothers."

In considering Roosevelt's fundamental error of judgment, it is worth recalling Eisenhower's opinion of the Russian people.

In his generous impulses, in his love of laughter, in his devotion to a comrade, and in his healthy, direct outlook on the affairs of workaday life, the ordinary Russian seems to me to bear a marked similarity to what we call an "average American"!

Eisenhower believed, says Wilmot, that there was a special bond between the United States and the Soviet Union, a bond inevitably lacking in the Anglo-American association. The United States and Russia were both free "from the stigma of colonial empire building by force."

ROOSEVELT'S ERROR OF JUDGMENT

Despite American suspicion of British war ambitions which the ordinary British — and one would hope the average American — citizen will find astonishing in 1952, it is nevertheless incredible to believe that at Teheran Roosevelt really believed that his pantomiming would get him anywhere with Stalin, or deflect any of the Russian imperialist ambitions towards the achievement of which Roosevelt was unwittingly to lend the support of the American armies.

Against all previous evidence, Roosevelt believed in the sincerity of the Kremlin and he refused to consider anything save the military task of winning the war regardless of the fact that his "Uncle Joe" was taking great care that Russia should win the peace.

Even on December 4th, 1941, when the Germans stood on the western suburbs of Moscow Stalin gave a luxurious dinner party at the Kremlin to General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister.

"At the height of the party" says Mikolajczyk, a member of Sikorski's Cabinet, "when Sikorski believed he had found some mellowness in the man, Stalin turned to him and said: 'Now we will talk about the frontier between Poland and Russia".

Thus, stresses Wilmot, in defeat as in victory, Stalin kept his post-war political objectives steadily in view, a vital fact of which Roosevelt and American politicians appeared oblivious. The result was that on May 8th, 1945, when the war ended, Poland, for whom we had gone to war, was in the hands of another dictator and the balance of power was dangerously distorted as it had been five years earlier, for Berlin, Prague and Vienna, as well as every capital in Eastern Europe, were again in the possession of a single power.

VOICE OF HITLER CONFIRMS IT

Yet listen for a moment to the voice of Hitler, enemy not ally, on August 9th 1943:

"The war aims of Moscow... have caused the British to sit up and listen ..... There is danger of an expansion of Russian power into the heart of Europe".

And now to Roosevelt's words to William Bullitt, who had been his ambassador in Moscow:

"I have just a hunch that Stalin doesn't want anything but security for his country, and think that if I give him everything I possibly can, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work for a world of democracy and peace".

Is there much difficulty in

(Continued on Page 23, Col. 1)

ROOSEVELT, the idealist and fighter for the rights of man committed an error of judgment in believing the sincerity of Kremlin.

According to Chester Wilmot, the author of a new book, two gross miscalculations—Hitler's miscalculation of the Russian military strength and Roosevelt's miscalculation of Russian political ambition—put Russia on the top of the post-war world.

RELIGION IS SOURCE & QUALITY OF INDIA'S VITALITY

"Normal Mind" Is An Illusion; Prejudiced View Of Kashmir; Two Valuable Year Books

WHY INDIA LIVES by Nagendra Nath Gupta. Hind Kitabs, Bombay. Price Rs. 3-12. Pages 220.

Mr. Gupta is a deep scholar and an expressive writer with whose writings our English readers are surely familiar. If not, here is a brilliant book with which to start. It is a book which will make the Indian youth more deeply aware of his country, of the source and quality of her vitality. To Mr. Gupta the secret of India's vitality lies in the unbroken continuity of her religious tradition, which has absorbed all the alien creeds which came to swallow it and remains as powerfuliy potent in the 20th century as it was a thousand years ago. We can say this without the flicker of a doubt, nay, with cent per cent assurance, for the greatest Indian of this century was a profound manifestation of this vital religious tradition.

Mr. Gupta refers to another race which wandering homeless for centuries has yet survived vitally—the Jews. The most remarkable scientists, scholars, philosophers of the world have been Jews. This race which had no territorial home till yesterday has retained its religious integrity, and so it has survived. Mr. Gupta thus establishes his argument that 'the human heritage which lasts the longest comes from the spirit.' Mr. Gupta is naturally precise in his diction and a constant undercurrent of emotion makes his writings verge on the eloquent.

★

PATHOLOGY OF MIND Part II. LAWS OF LIFE AND FETISH LOGIC, By N. H. Phadnis. Sole Distributors: New Book Co. Bombay. Price Rs. 6. Pages 188.

This is the second part of a thesis which the author tells us is in ten parts and proposes to deal with the pathological condition of a "Normal Mind." According to Mr. Phadnis life is a biological phenomenon governed by three laws: (A) life will continue to live until obstructed, (b) life reproduces life, (c) life lives on life. These laws let loose a struggle between various elements and it is in the course of this struggle that the pathological state develops. In this state man is subject successively to the six vices, desire, anger, avarice, illusion, insolence and jealousy.

Fetish logic is related to the inferiority complex which tries to find substitutes for its own shortcomings and lack of initiative. The writer shows the difference between scientific and fetish logic to be similar to that between the inductive and deductive method. In fetish logic one decides what conclusion is desired and then finds the premises which will lead to that conclusion. In this part of the thesis the writer blows up the illusion of the 'Normal Mind' and proves, with telling examples, that each individual is a Pandora's box of wild impulses in a greater ro lesser degree.

★

BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN KASHMIR, By Jagan Nath Sethu. Published by Kashmir Democratic Union, Faiz Bazaar, Delhi. Price One Rupee. Pages 78.

Till now the Kashmir problem has shown itself to be an absolutely ungovernable child whom the various nurses appointed (Dixon, Graham) have failed to subdue or reform. But the Iron curtain is a misnomer. The counless items of news which reach the press hide the truth behind a gruesomely painted veil rather than an iron curtain. Mr. Sethu's book is not very revealing in facts, unfortunately; it voices the attitude of a political group opposed to the Abdullah Government. The impression intended to be conveyed is that the latter has turned corrupt and fascist. The writer calls the Constituent Assembly a farce and makes the grave charge that the unpopular (?) Abdullah Government remains in power only because of the presence of the Indian Army in Kashmir. The Kashmir Democratic Union whom Mr. Sethu represents, desires abolition of the Dogra rule and accession to Pakistan. His view is thus not entirely objective and should be taken with a pinch of salt.

★

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK, by Sircar: CURRENT AFFAIRS by A. R. Mukherjee. Published by A. Mukherjee and Co. Calcutta. Price: Rs. 4. Pages 650.

These two yearbooks satisfy the requirements of elementary knowledge. The Hindustan Yearbook, in its pattern reflects the Indian Constitution in miniature form, with more concrete details of course. This gives it an appearance of unity and saves it from the shapelessness which is the fate of many year books. But it also has its limitations. It can be useful to the press and educational institutions but it does not give the common man the type of knowledge for which he is thirsting, the type of thing which G. D. H. Cole gives in the section 'THE CHANCE OF A JOB' in his THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S GUIDE TO THE POST-WAR WORLD.' It is not suggested that the compilers plan their books from a socialist angle or with any other purpose than to inform, but a little originality in an otherwise fine reference book would make it more pleasingly readable

Mr. Mukerjee's Yearbook has a more ambitious scheme for it takes a world survey. It simplifies the work of the enquiring student by giving a separate chapter for statistics. The space allotted to different topics is not always quite fair i.e., only two pages are given to Soviet economy while six are given to the United States. Pakistan does not figure as largely in the book as it does in the title. Both the Yearbooks are publishing election supplements which purchasers will get free on sending the purchase certificate attached to the Yearbooks.

—D. C.

Noblest Conqueror Killed His Foster Brother & Best Friend

INDOMITABLE COURAGE, INSATIABLE AMBITION MADE ALEXANDER GREAT

Alexander of Macedon had but one ambition. He craved for imperishable fame. Having, by his superb generalship, conquered, an Empire such as the world had never seen before, by the time he died at the young age of 34, he certainly fulfilled his ambition. He was undoubtedly a man of reckless courage and unbounded generosity to his foes but he was also impetuous. He killed his best friend because he ridiculed his demand to be treated as a god; but he not only returned to his most courageous foe, the Kingdom he had conquered, but added to it. The story of this conqueror is retold in this moving article in EVERYBODY'S by Dr. Kathleen Freeman. Dr. Freeman recalls that it was during his Indian enterprise, which took him to the end of the known world that the greatest soldier of all time met his only reverse—at the hands of his homesick followers.

IN 327 B.C., in the thirtieth year of his age, Alexander, King of Macedonia in northern Greece, had earned the title of 'The Great.' In nine years of stupendous exertion and brilliant strategy he had conquered an empire such as the world had never seen.

With his splendid army, organised by his father Philip and shaped by himself into an irresistible weapon, he had subdued by force or by fear the territories now known as Greece, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, northern Egypt, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan. He had marched for thousands of miles and had founded hundreds of cities; many of these were named after him. Alexandria though only one, on the Nile delta, survived to be a worthy memorial to its founder.

His own men adored him, conquered kings abased themselves before him; the very oracles of the gods proclaimed him as divine. He had proved himself the greatest of the Greeks, the greatest man known to history; and yet he was not satisfied.

Now he stood on the threshold of an even more tremendous adventure: the crossing of the Hindu Kush mountains, the invasion of India.

Before the march began, two events occurred which marked the turning point in Alexander's life: his marriage to Roxane, and his murder of Cleitus, his foster-brother and friend.

Both these events were the result of a development in Alexander's character which had been going on for a long time. He had always, from boyhood, shown himself a creature of strong impulse: sensitive and affectionate, yet violent and impatient of control.

Now that his Asiatic empire made his own kingdom of Macedonia seem tiny and far away, he felt himself as much an oriental despot as a Greek monarch. Greeks as well as Asiatics, he decreed, must salaam before him. his Greek friends must agree that he was a god. Some did so, but Greeks were brought up to believe that such claims were not only wrong but ridiculous

NEVER FORGAVE HIMSELF

One day at a banquet, when both had been drinking heavily Cleitus taunted Alexander with his folly. Cleitus had a right to be outspoken: he had once saved Alexander's life in battle. But this time he went too far. Alexander lost control.

He ran Cleitus through with his spear—and then, in a passion of remorse, tried to kill himself. He was prevented, but for three days he fasted, and he never forgave himself for this terrible deed, the only one of its kind in his tempestuous life.

The second event was his marriage to Roxane. She was the daughter of a local chieftain whose rocky stronghold Alexander had stormed and captured. He could have used her as he wished. But he fell in love with her: "The only woman he ever really loved" says one historian. Eye-witnesses declared that "she was the loveliest woman in Asia, excepting only the wife of the Persian King."

Alexander was struck with Roxane's beauty when he watched her dancing with a group of other girls for his entertainment, and "captive though she was, he would not offer her violence—would not touch her until he had lawfully married her."

The wedding, celebrated with oriental pomp and feasting, was acclaimed by Alexander's Asiatic subjects as a token that he was not merely their conqueror, but their kinsman and their king; it was accepted perforce by the Macedonians, but with less enthusiasm.

The spring of 327 B.C. found him on the southern side of the Hindu Kush range, in the valley of the Cabul river, where he mobilised his forces. He had at least 120,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry, as well as vast hordes of supernumeraries: craftsmen and engineers, physicians, seers, even poets and philosophers; clerks and servants, women and slaves.

Alexander had his own private secretary, who kept a diary of events and wrote his business letters, while the king himself kept up a detailed correspondence with his mother Olympias, to whom he was devoted, and with friends at home.

BURNT THE LOOT

From Cabul, Alexander could have marched straight forward through the Khyber Pass, but he did not wish to do so until he had secured his communications. He therefore divided his forces, sending one part forward through the pass to find and fortify a crossing over the Indus River, while he himself undertook the harder work of clearing up resistance among the hill tribes.

Before the march began, he decided that the army's movements were likely to be hampered by too much baggage, most of it being loot captured on previous campaigns. So he collected the baggage-wagons together at day-break and ordered them to be burnt, beginning with his own.

Some of the men were unwilling to sacrifice their spoils but soon the spirit of destruction gained the upper hand, and they cheerfully piled everything they could find on to the flames. In fact, they went too far in their wish to please their master, and burnt useful goods as well as lumber... ...

The two sections of the army reunited and crossed the Indus together. The first of the Indian rulers whose territory Alexander invaded voluntarily joined him and offered to help in subduing the other princes. But soon he reached the territory of a man who was to prove the bravest and noblest of his opponets

Porus, as the Greeks called this Indian prince of the Punjab, was of heroic mould. The Greek historians say that he was at least eight feet tall, of such giant stature, that he rode upon an elephant as other men ride a horse. He governed the country that lies between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab.

When Alexander reached the Jhelum (the Greeks called it Hydaspes) he found an army of thirty to forty thousand men waiting to contest his crossing, with a huge contingent of elephants. The horses were terrified by the sight, sound and even the smell of these unfamiliar beasts; it was no use trying a direct attack across the river. Alexander therefore had recourse to a ruse.

Several nights went by in which he kept the enemy continuously on the alert, watching his main camp. Then in heavy rain under cover of darkness he managed to get a large force of cavalry across the swollen river before he was detected.

SUPERB GENERALSHIP

There followed one of the three greatest battles of his life. Alexander's victory was due to his own superb generalship: attacking on the flank, he threw the elephants, his greatest danger, into confusion, so that they trampled down their own forces.

Porus fought amid the panic, sitting on his huge mount, until he was wounded. Then he quietly turned and rode away. Alexander sent men after him, and himself rode to meet him.

Impressed by Porus's noble looks and untamed bearing, "as of one brave man meeting another after an honourable fight", Alexander said: "How shall I treat you?" The Indian answered proudly: "Like a king." "I shall do that," said Alexander "for my own sake. Ask me something for yours". Porus replied: "My first request includes all".

His confidence was justified: Alexander, with that chivalry towards the defeated which was one of his brightest qualities, gave Porus back not only his own kingdom but other territory besides.

Near the scene of this great victory he founded two garrison towns: Nicaea—that is, Victoria — and Bucephala, named after his famous horse, who died here, worn out, at the age of thirty. He had shared all Alexander's toils and dangers, and would never tolerate any other rider

PASSION FOR GLORY

Eastward, ever eastward: Alexander's passion for glory and his curiosity to see the wonders of the world drove him on unsparingly. He believed that the other side of India was bounded by the Ocean Stream which encircled the earth. But he was destined never to know whether this was true or false; when the army reached the last but one of the Punjab rivers (now called Beas) they refused to go further

Alexander pleaded: he told them of the marvels beyond, the mighty Ganges, the Indian Ocean; he painted the glory that would be theirs if they were the first to circumnavigate 'Libya' (which was all he knew of Africa) and re-enter the Mediterranean through the Pillars of Hercules, as the Straits of Gibraltar were then called.

"It is sweet to live with courage", he cried, "and after death to leave behind immortal fame".

When he had finished there was no roar of applause: only a long silence.

At last one of the officers came forward: the men, he said, were weary in body and mind They longed only to see their homes again, their parents, their wives and children their native land...

Alexander retired to his tent in a rage. Formerly, this had always worked; the men, puzzled and ashamed, had given way. This time, they came to the tent as before, with tears and protestations — but they still begged him to go no farther.

At last, with a sorrowful heart, Alexander ordered the retreat. Then indeed there was rejoicing. The men wept for joy, and gathered round the tent, blessing their young king because he had allowed himself to be conquered by them and them alone.

So Alexander began the long homeward journey. First he returned to the river Hydaspes (Jhelum) where he had defeated Porus. He had decided to travel by boat downstream to the coast with his bodyguard, some of the archers, and the cavalry, while the rest of the troops, dividing into two, marched along the banks.

THE BUGLE SOUNDED

When they were embarked, Alexander poured a libation to the river-gods from a golden bowl, and the bugle sounded the departure.

"It was an unprecedented sound: the oars of so many boats striking the water together, the calls of the boatswains giving the time, and the chanting of the oarsmen....."

The flotilla reached and passed—not without casualties—the dangerous meeting of the waters where the river Chenab joins the Jhelum. Some of the inhabitants were friendly, and brought gifts of jewels and fine cloth, tame lions and tigers. Wherever they were hostile, Alexander would lead a contingent against them.

On one such excursion he nearly lost his life. His men were storming a citadel. Alexander, always more reckless than a general has any right to be, was the first to climb the scaling ladder. His bodyguard, fearing for his safety, followed him up the ladder. It broke beneath their weight, and Alexander was left, conspicuous in his splendid armour on the wall alone.

He leapt down on the other side, into the thick of the defenders, and fought on until his companions could join him. Then, severely wounded by an arrow, he fainted. For days afterwards, as he recovered from the wound, wild rumours ran through the army that he was dead.

But when he showed himself to them, waving his hand, and when they saw him mount his horse "the whole army clapped their hands again and again, and the banks and neighbouring valleys re-echoed with the sound."

It was on this journey, which took seven months, that Alexander held his examination of the "Naked Sages," as the Greeks called the Indian Pundits. Ten of these philosophers, who had been foremost in inciting resistance to the invader, were captured. Alexander had them brought before him for interrogation: the one who answered his questions worst was to be executed first, and so on in reverse order of merit.

The questions were all theoretical, and some of them were mere catches. One was: "Which came first, night or day?" The Pundit answered: "The day was first, by one day." Alexander protested. The sage replied: "Impossible

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

SOCIAL WORKERS' STUDY CLASS

The annual social gathering of the Women's Industrial classes conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held recently, when Mrs. Mangalaben Mehta, wife of Mr. V. L. Mehta presided. In the front row in the picture are (left to right): Miss Tyabji, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mrs. Mangalaben Mehta, Mrs. Shaffi Tyabji, Mr. P. G. Naik, Prof. T. A. Kulkarni and Mama Varerkar.

Religious Fanatics' Role In Middle East Unrest

(Continued from page 5 Col. 5)

THE HIGHER INTERESTS OF THEIR RELIGION.

While most of the sect's members belong to the lower layers of the population many occupy influential positions in the social, economic and political life of North Africa.

HYNOTIC ECSTASY

The religious exercises of the Aissauas are awe-inspiring. Forming a circle the men and women sway their bodies rhythmically from side to side, then throw their heads backward and forward in a more and more accelerated rhythm, until most of them reach a state of semi-hypnotic ecstasy. In this condition they press their faces against blazing logs of wood kiss red-hot iron rods, or pierce their flesh with daggers, literally without ill-effect. While a few years ago both scientists and laymen doubted their genuineness these phenomena have been repeatedly examined in recent years and are now accepted by modern psychology and psychosomatic medicine as absolute fact.

READY TO KILL

The purpose of the exercises is to prove to onlookers and devotees alike that the spirit of God, and the BARAQA, or magic power, of the patron saint have descended upon them, giving them protection.

Armed with such belief, it is not surprising that they will kill anyone whom their chiefs describe as an enemy of Islam, or as a dangerous partisan of French influence over North Africa

In Algeria and Tunisia, the embers of anti-French sentiment are smouldering. They broke into flame in Tunisia in January, when open violence flared against French. While Nigeria is administered as an integral and official part of France proper, Tunisia, nominally headed by a native ruler Lamine Bey, is a full-fledged French protectorate.

NATIONALISATION PARTY

In Algeria the widespread anti-Western feeling has not crystallized quite so clearly as it has in Tunisia. In the latter it has found a powerful official mouthpiece in the strongly nationalistic and anti-French Destour party, which numbers several hundred thousand adherents—according to some sources, over 1,000,000.

Under its Western-trained dynamic leader, Habib Bourguiba, the Destour pursues the open and avowed aim of first completely eleminating French influence from the country, then ousting Tunisia's 2,000,000 French settlers.

In Egypt, of course, anti-Western feeling has reached fever heat with the masses and their leaders alike. Aside from the seething hatred for everything British or U.S. which now sweeps Egypt, that country is the operational base of the most powerful, most expertly organized and most dangerous politico-religious secret society of the entire Mohammedan world—the dreaded "Moslem Brotherhood." Its carefully restricted membership now totals about 30,000 men, who regard their leader, middle-aged Moslem priest Ahmed Ashmaoui, with reverence.

Ashmaoui's authority inside the organisation is almost unlimited. While Mohammed Nahas Pasha, the recently fired prime minister and official leader of the nationalist Wafd party in Egypt's legislature, vigorously disclaims any connection between his party and the Moslem Brotherhood, he cannot, and probably is not even anxious to prevent the brotherhood's members from infiltrating every branch of the Wafd, as well as Egypt's army.

BEYOND EGYPT'S FRONTIERS

But the Moslem Brotherhood does not stop there. It is directly responsible for the sitting up of the "freedom battalions", actually terrorist "commandos" that engage in sneak attacks on British troops in the Suez region. In addition, its activities extend far beyond the frontiers of Egypt. One will hardly go wrong in attributing to its "action squads" the assassination of King Abdullah of Jordan last July on the threshold of Jerusalem's famed Omar Mosque, one of Islam's most revered sanctuaries. Nor can there be much doubt that the assassination, last November, of Cyril Ousman, British vice-consul at Jidda, principal port of Saudi Arabia, was the work of the Moslem Brotherhood.

Initiation into this organisation, and especially to its higher "inside" degree, is surrounded by the greatest secrecy. It is known only to a few that the cermonies include the drinking of a cup of salt water, the taking of a blood curdling oath on the Moslem sacred book, the Koran, and physical tests of valour.

Initiates of the highest degrees are, moreover, subjected to a number of highly dangerous tests intended to ascertain their unswerving devotion to the cause of Moslem independence from the West, and their readiness to lay down their lives in the interest of this objective

ACTIVE IN SUDAN

In recent years the Moslem Brotherhood has become particularly active throughout the Sudan, now a bone of contention between Egypt and Britain.

In this instance, too, the brotherhood prefers, to take cover behind the facade of a political party which it secretly controls—the Ashigga, whose name means "Blood Brothers".

While it includes only a minority among the Sudanese, the number of the Ashigga's members and adherents, which has been estimated at about 2,000,000 or 25 per cent. of the Sudan's population, is undoubtedly growing from day to day.

AGENTS EVERYWHERE

Jordan, Iraq and the Hejaz—Saudi Arabia's maritime region—teem with trusted agents of the Moslem Brotherhood. In Syria, it has extended its influence to hundreds of officers and thousands of men inside the army. As a matter of fact, one will hardly go wrong in tracing back last November's seizure of power in that country by Colonel Adib Shishakly, the Syrian army's chief of staff, to the machinations of Cairo's dreaded secret society

However, we must seek in Iran what is probably the most dramatic proof of the brotherhood's dangerous dexterity on the international scene. Almost all its members, like all Egyptians and Sudanese, belong to the principal Mohammedan sect, the Sunni, and the people of Iran to the Shia, which is the former's age-old enemy.

Yet, in view of the common aim of both sects—the complete elimination of Western influence from the world of Islam—Cairo's Moslem Brotherhood has succeeded in doing the impossible—bringing about close co-operation between the brotherhood and Iran's equally fanatic and equally formidable politico-religious secret society, the Fidaiyan-i-islam, or Martyrs of Islam.

The latters head, the Nawab Safidi, a prominent Moslem priest in his 40's, wield the power of life and death over his 25,000 followers

ALLIANCE WITH MOSCOW

Many of the latter, while carefully concealing their allegiance to the society, occupy important positions inside every one of Iran's political parties, the police and the army. They are particularly influential inside the Tudeh party, known to be sympathetic to Soviet Russia. The Tudeh, accused of being financed by Moscow, was outlawed in 1950, but has merely gone underground. Actually it has membership of over 1,000,000 and is especially strong in the big cities

KASHANI'S INFLUENCE

To complete the complex structure of Iran's public life, there exists a direct link between the Tudeh and the "Martyrs of Islam" on the one hand, and on the other ostensibly "anti-Tudeh" and "anti-Martyrs" government of Iranian Premier Mohammed Mussadeq in the person of Ayatullah Kashani, an aged Moslem priest held in great veneration by the masses. Kashani is a close adviser of Premier Mussadeq and while not officially a member of either the Tudeh or the Martyrs, is regularly consulted by both groups

Characteristically, the word "martyr" is intended to convey the fact that the members of this group, which was directly responsible for the assassination of Iranian Premier Ali Rasmara early year, are always prepared for the eventuality that, when committing a political murder, they may be captured and executed.

Nothing could be more illustrative of their fanatic determination than the cold courage with which General Rasmara's assassin, handsome Khalil Tamasebi, model student at Tehran university walked to the gallows. "I feel honoured to be permitted to die for Islam and Iran," were his last words.

This type of mentality is by no means restricted to a few inside Islamic Asia and Africa. It is the mainspring of the fearless fanaticism and determination that dominate the minds of millions of Moslems today. Western statesmen must take this hard fact into account. They must combine firmness with utmost patience and self-control, lest Islam's rumbling volcano erupt and set off a third world war.

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A West Coast commentator was attending an open house given by his sponsor. It was a typical movieland ranch, complete with swimming pool and six-car garage.

The party wound up in the library. The sponsor waved his arm at the tightly packed shelves. "Here," he said, "you see my only true friends, my books."

The commentator pulled a volume from the shelf, glanced at it and put it back. "Well," he observed, "it's gratifying to see that you are not one of those high-hat individuals who cuts his friends."

* *

A Canadian woman advertised recently for a cook and she received dozens of applications for the job. She decided in favour of a woman in a small Alberta town and wrote advising her to report for work.

A few days later she received a letter back.

"Dear Madam," ie said, "Sorry to have to turn down your offer but handwriting analysis is my hobby and after examining yours I have to say you'll never amount to much and you and me would never hit it off. Yours truly. . ."

CHURCHILL'S DILEMMA

"They might have given me a bulldozer."

Sharpe in The Glasgow Bulletin

INSIDE THE PLANT LIFE

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 5)

citrict acid, which can be utilised by many kinds of industries, such as those manufacturing drugs and soft drinks.

High protein content of food can be produced by growing yeast on glucose, if the glucose is available in large enough quantities. This was done in Germany during the last war, when yeasts were grown on glucose derived from pulp. Such protein-enriched foods were fed to pigs and other domestic animals. Success of Dr. Krotkov's experiments will ensure an ample supply for such, and more advanced, activities.

●

Radioactive glucose produced by the professor and his students is already being used in medical research, and results are good. The supply is extremely limited, however.

One of the many values of radioactive substances is their easy detection. Since, for instance, 1|10,000,000,000 of an ounce of radioactive glucose can be easily determined and traced once taken into the body, doctors will be able to discover exactly where every particle of it is carried.

An example is in the study of diabetes. By using glucose tracers, doctors will be able to discover what a diabetic patient's body does with sugar, and how such action differs from that in a healthy person.

Such glucose could also be fed to a plant producing medicinal drugs, for study of the action of such drugs. Opium is an example. Radioactive opium fed to a patient would enable doctors, for once, to know exactly how the drug works in the human body, and could, conceivably, lead to eradication of its habit-forming tendencies.

But all this hinges on mass production of radioactive glucose. The simplest way to make such production possible, the professor believes, is to duplicate the operation of a plant. "This," he says, "is the reason and justification for the studies of photosynthesis."

●

In the way of such duplication stands a barrier, an unknown formula.

"There is that one big question to be answered," says the doctor. "How does a plant synthesise sugar from carbon dioxide and water?

It is thought now that glucose is formed by the union of two three-carbon compounds, each of these being formed by the union of a still unknown two-carbon compound and carbon dioxide taken from the air. This unknown substance, called Compound X, unites with carbon dioxide as soon as light strikes t plant."

Sunlight is believed to be the answer, but nothing has yet been proven, and "today's scientific theories have a habit of becoming tomorrow's scientific trash."

In order to study the method by which a plant produces glucose the professor places tobacco leaves in a glass container, removes the air and substitutes radioactive carbon dioxide. Four electric lamps of 200 watts each are kept constantly shining on the tobacco plants.

If left for twenty-four hours all the carbon dioxide would be replaced by oxygen, and glucose would be manufactured, but no advance in knowledge would have been achieved. In order to observe how glucose is made, a few leaves are removed from the containers at short intervals, ground and chemically analysed. The results of analyses tell how far radioactive glucose has been built, and how far the radioactive carbon dioxide has penetrated.

●

"We're definitely making progress," Professor Krotkov reveals. "There's a long way to go yet, but we've only been at it a little over two years a short time as such things go."

A harassed figure with a halo of greyish hair, Dr. Krotkov expends as much energy in the laboratory as students do on the football field. He would fill a Hollywood role as a scientist to perfection. Yet, when he takes time out to talk of his work, he speaks slowly.

"To say that I am enthusiastic about the possibilities offered by a solution to my problem is no understatement," he admits. "It would open a vast new world of resources to mankind, resources without limit."

At his birthday party, my son, aged two, opened a card from one of our friends, pulled out a dollar bill and exclaimed, to my utter embarrassment, "One lousy buck!"

* *

A man was trying to get across the busy street when a lady, driving an old car loaded down with a dozen or so assorted children, came plowing through the red light and almost ran him down.

The man dashed for dear life across the street and the lady, the street and the lady, nervous and upset pulled to a stop.

"Dang it, lady", pulled the man, "don't you know when to stop?"

"Sir," said the lady in an icy voice, glancing around at all the kids in the car, "I'll have you know all these aren't mine!"

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

(Continued from Page 4 Col.5)

the radical position of the planet.

Perihelion and Aphelion (that is, planet at minimum and maximum linear distance from the Sun), Perigee and Apogee (in case of Sun and Moon from the earth), North Node and South Node (that is, the planet crossing the esliptic towards North or South), planet on equator, maximum declination of Moon, Stationary (planet direct or retrograde), greatest elongation of Mercury and Venus from the Sun etc., are the natural phenomena. The New Moon, waxing Moon, eclipses, Nakshatras, solstices, equinoxes, meridian passages of planets, and rising and setting of planets are the most important phenomena in the Indian system of predictive astrology.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

At the desire of our President, Shri B. G. Kher, a preliminary meeting was held on last Friday, in connection with the formation of an All-India Youth Organisation, Akhil Hind Yuvak Sangh, based on the same principles as those of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, for the benefit of those over fourteen years of age which is the limit of Balkan-ji-Bari's service. The organisation, as announced previously, will have nothing to do with politics, and it will admit members without any distinctions of caste and creed and from students and non-students. One of the ideas to develop is Youth Holiday Camps, to bring about youth solidarity.

At the meeting was also considered how to bring about the co-ordination of children's work carried on by different societies in this country. An appeal wss issued to such societies to join hands with our organisation and help us in achieving this task. After all, the purpose of all these societies is the same, so why may we not work together and have the benefit of each other's experience and co-operation? Our country needs many persons who have had some experience of everyday working life, and feel the call to help the youth of India. Sympathetic and keen young people are wanted for this work: There is no work more vital and none more rewarding in the finest sense of the word. Who will come forward to volunteer his or her services?

Precious Stones

Every boy and girl on a seaside holiday has a chance of finding a real "treasure," for our shores, particularly the shingly beaches, abound in precious stones. Whitby jet is world-famous, and is still extensively used in the making of brooches and beads.

The moss-agate is often passed unrecognised, yet this stone, in appearance a rather dull green-and-white pebble, is quite valuable. When cut it shows a pattern of delicate tracery like a fern or moss. Other precious stones that may be found on our shores include onyx, hornstone, and chalcedony, a kind of quartz.

Curious Creatures

Lion stories are often received by the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, but it is seldom that their own staff are involved! Recently, however, two members had the kind of personal contact which is a little too close!

Cine-cameraman John Fennell was visiting the Kafue National Park with two companions, and prepared to take some pictures of three lions resting placidly under a tree about 50 yards away.

The other two men drove their car around the animals, in order to liven them up and so give Fennell a chance to take some good action shots.

As the car circled, the lions grew restless and moved into the open. One of them, hearing the whirring of the camera, decided to take a look at it. He bounded over towards Fennell, who lost no time in ascending a nearby tree.

Fortunately, he was still able to keep his camera working, and the lion eventually grew bored and wandered off into the bush.

Brief Encounter

The other lion incident involved Bill Arnell, a radio recording engineer from the same Department, who was on tour in a lonely part of Nyasaland.

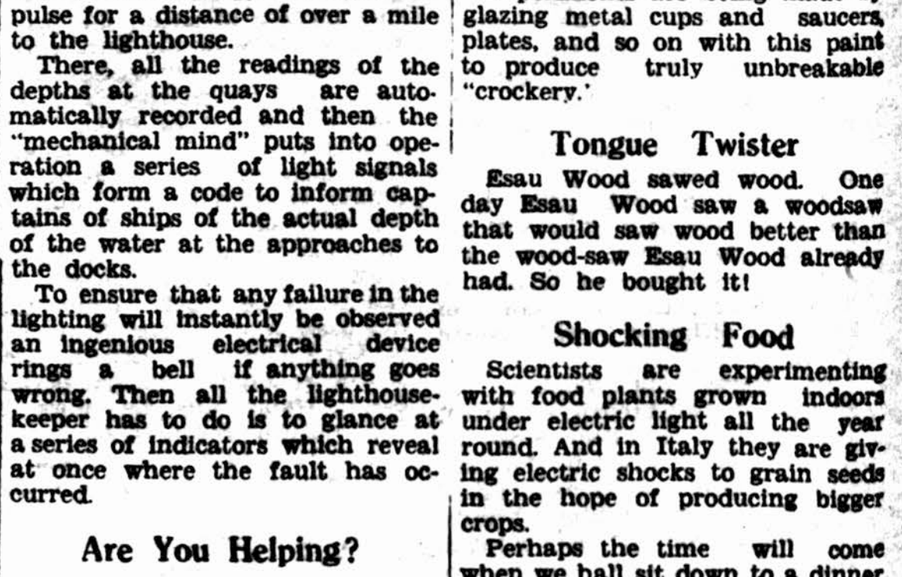
He had a puncture, and got out of the car to change the wheel. Presently Bill had the uncanny feeling that he was being watched. Turning round, he came face to face with a full-grown lion.

The engineer did not bother to tighten his wheel-nuts, but leaped aboard and drove off as fast as he could. The loose wheel was wobbling violently the whole time, but Bill travelled for two miles before he considered it safe to stop and finish the job!

Too Much, Indeed!

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers!
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

William Wordsworth.



A group of happy and lively children of the Balkan-ji-Bari Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.

In Hot Water

When the New Zealand Minister of Labour was called on to open a warm swimming pool at Rotorua, a town famous for its hot springs and geysers, he excused himself for not taking the first plunge.

Observing with a smile that he had been in so much hot water accidentally, he delegated the first official swim to a group of schoolchildren.

Improvements

Clothes and manners do not make the man, but when he is made they improve his appearance.

—**Henry W. Beecher.**

To Her Rescue

Neddy was one of four donkeys belonging to old Bill who gave rides on the sands of Shell mouth. Every summer, when Susan stayed there with Grannie, she rode Neddy. Even this year, when he could not trot nearly as fast as the others, she had chosen him.

And when she said goodbye to Grannie, she said: "If only I had a pony or a donkey of my own at home! There's heaps of room for one in the paddock behind the house".

But Grannie only said: "We'll see!"

However, when November came she really did see. For when Susan looked out of her window on her birthday morning, there in the paddock was a little brown pony. "I shall call him Bingo", she said delightedly.

But in a few weeks it was clear that all was not well with Bingo. He was moping. He was gay enough when Susan was around, but when she was away at school all day, he seemed to have no heart for anything.

"He misses the others at the Riding School," explained Daddie. "But I can't afford a horse for myself to keep him company."

Well, Bingo got more and more miserable. And then, one day Susan unexpectedly met old Bill in the town. "How's Neddy? And the others?" she asked eagerly.

"Well, Miss the others are sold," said Bill, "I'm too old to run along the sands with 'em now, and I've come to live here with my married daughter. And Neddy's too old to give rides now, so no one wants to buy him. And no one will give him a free home, either," he added despairingly.

"But we will," cried Susan joyfully, "Come with me and see Daddie."

And so it was settled. And the moment Neddy came to live in the paddock Bingo perked up completely.

Lighthouse With A Mind

A new lighthouse, installed at Leith Docks, near Edinburgh, is operated by a "mechanical mind."

At the deep-water quays of Leith Docks the level of the tide is obtained at regular intervals and transmitted by electrical impulse for a distance of over a mile to the lighthouse.

There, all the readings of the depths at the quays are automatically recorded and then the "mechanical mind" puts into operation a series of light signals which form a code to inform captains of ships of the actual depth of the water at the approaches to the docks.

To ensure that any failure in the lighting will instantly be observed an ingenious electrical device rings a bell if anything goes wrong. Then all the lighthouse-keeper has to do is to glance at a series of indicators which reveal at once where the fault has occurred.

Are You Helping?

Too many cooks spoil the broth but too many collectors cannot spoil the effect of the Waste-Paper drive. We can all collect waste-paper and help to keep the mills busy.

Tyres For Trains

Experiments are being carried out with a rubber-tyred train on the Metro—the Underground of Paris. Cars have been fitted with pneumatic tyres which have a safety rim on the inner side to guide the bogies at points and crossings.

If the experiment is a success the idea will be extended to all trains on the system; it will lessen noice and give greater comfort to passengers.

Stamp News

Austria has issued a handsome stamp to mark the Boy Scouts' 7th World Jamboree at Bed Ischl. The design is in dark green, orange, and red, and includes the Boy Scout badge.

The painter Negulici, who died 100 years ago, is honoured on the latest stamp issued by Rumania. the land of his birth.

New stamps for current use are planned for Sudan and Western Samoa.

The stamps of St. Vincent are to be re-issued in new colours and designs.

France has issued three stamps in honour of the three 19th-century poets—Charles Baudelaire, Paul Verlaine, and Arthur Rimbaud.

The Swiss Pro Juventute charity stamps for this year, issued recently, bear pictures of insects

Unbreakable

A new type of enamel combines the properties of porcelain and plastic.

It is no more difficult to apply than any ordinary paint, yet it has the hardness and resistance of a glaze porcelain finish. At the same time it retains certain plastic properties, and is not brittle.

Experiments are being made by glazing metal cups and saucers, plates, and so on with this paint to produce truly unbreakable "crockery."

Tongue Twister

Esau Wood sawed wood. One day Esau Wood saw a woodsaw that would saw wood better than the wood-saw Esau Wood already had. So he bought it!

Shocking Food

Scientists are experimenting with food plants grown indoors under electric light all the year round. And in Italy they are giving electric shocks to grain seeds in the hope of producing bigger crops.

Perhaps the time will come when we hall sit down to a dinner of volt soup, followed my roast amp, baked ohms, and boiled watts, with current pudding for "afters."

Just An Idea

A Thomas Arnold wrote: Real knowledge, like everything else of the highest value, is not to be obtained easily. It must be worked for, studied for, thought for, and more than all, it must be prayed for.

Balkan-ji-Bari

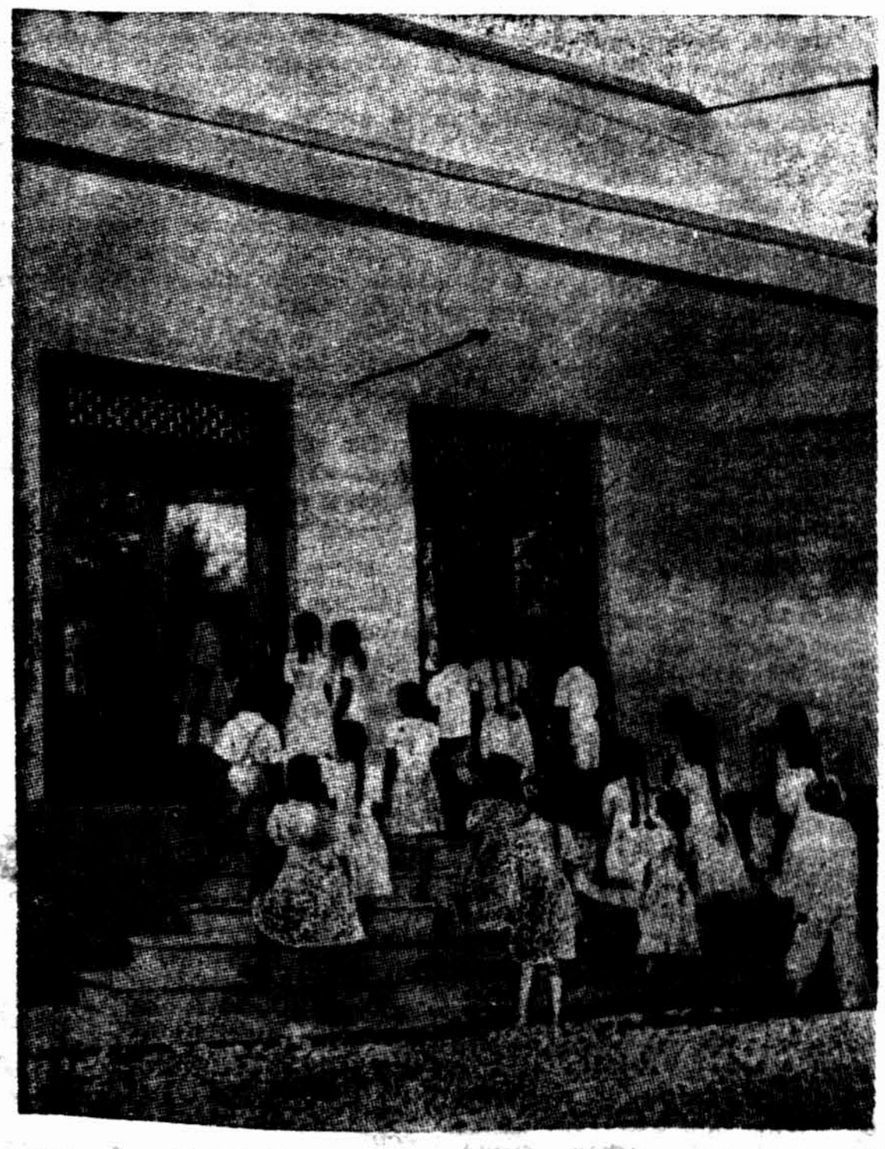
The Holi Festival was celebrated by the Rajasthan Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at Jaipur by having a joint gathering of all Units. About three hundred children attended the function. The children entertained themselves with songs dances, dramas, etc. There was great fun, and everyone enjoyed in the true spirit of Holi. The function terminated with distribution of sweets to all.

Ajmer Balkan-ji-Bari gave a reception to its President, Professor Danmal on his returning from the United States of America after completing his tour of that continent where he got an opportunity of seeing the children's institutions first-hand. A variety entertainment programme of songs, dances and dramatics was arranged. Shri Danmal related his experiences of the tour.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—'Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to be one of the Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada



Children entering the newly built Bal Bhavan, Chowpatty sea-face.

SEEDS OF 'BLOCS' SOWN IN LAST WAR

(Continued From Page 19)

understanding why we—and our American friends — find ourselves in such an unholy mess and why America and Britain — Eisenhower and Montgomery — are desperately striving together at SHAPE in Paris to create some security against yet another dictator to whose long-cherished imperialist ambitions America is happily at long last alive?

It is a sad and sombre thought to reflect what would have been the heart searchings of the idealistic Roosevelt of Teheran if he had lived and had been called upon to despatch his soldiers to Korea.

A thread of Anglo-American divergences, militarily, politically and strategically and, one must reluctantly add, reviewing the world to-day, of fundamental and disastrous American miscalculations in international politics, runs through Chester Wilmot's story.

The value to the English-speaking peoples to-day of his five years' work on American-British and captured documents is that it highlights for all to read the cardinal lessons of the last Anglo-American military co-operation which all thinking people, striving under the burden of unparalleled taxation against a possible third world war, will hope are now being fully studied at SHAPE.

The future of civilization, as Britain and America understand it, rests with the English-speaking peoples and it will not survive a repetition of some of the nonsenses revealed by Wilmot. It cannot afford such luxuries as the attitude recorded of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, who is credited with the following sentiment on his principal naval ally:

"I fought under the goddam British in the first World War and, if I can help it, no ship of mine will fight under 'em again".

Admiral King's attitude towards Britain and her Navy and his bias on the prosecution of the European and Pacific Wars is one of the more painful subjects studied in "The Struggle for Europe".

The existence of SHAPE is sufficient evidence that America has realised the futility of Roosevelt's blind optimism with regard to the Kremlin.

MILITARY PLANNING AND EXPEDIENCY

But what of the Anglo-American military and strategic divergences which would seem ineradicable, reading the Wilmot story of World War Two? Is SHAPE now succeeding in combining the best of very opposite conceptions of how to secure victory in its present planning against a third world disaster? And have we learnt the vital necessity of dovetailing military planning and political expediency—the great and obvious failure of World War Two as we gaze at the dubious rewards of victory in the world scene today?

For, in tracing the course of events which have brought us to our present position in the world, we can see how the opposed British and American military conceptions of how to attain victory contrived to assist Stalin in setting the post war chess board as he wanted to see it.

Stalin's policy was at all times directed towards keeping the British and American armies out of the Balkans and to getting his own armies firmly on the round in those areas.

The Americans consistently vetoed Churchill's plan to strike at the soft under-belly of Hitler's Europe. They favoured the direct frontal assault on the Nazis' European fortress, across the Channel.

American military stategy prefers the frontal attack. As Wilmot aptly summarizes it, with their industrial might the Americans believed in outproducing Hitler rather than in outmanoeuvring him.

Britain has always endeavoured to win her victories by finesse and strategem, our manpower limitations have inevitably governed our strategy. We are frequently driven to take the longer way round. America believes in the force of the sledgehammer, the direct knock-out.

Consequently, American insistence on the adoption of their strategy to beat Hitler gave Stalin all the opportunities to create the postwar set-up which is Eisenhower's headache today.

TOO MANY TRUMPS WITH STALIN

If only, in 1943, Churchill's anxiety had been shared on the other side of the Atlantic when he endeavoured to plan Hitler's downfall in such a way that the war would be won without leaving too many trump cards in potentially hostile hands.

Even as late as the summer of 1944 Wilmot shows that we could have ensured that Berlin, Prague and Vienna would be liberated by armies from the West instead of from the East. What a different picture Europe would present to the planners of SHAPE today if this had been done.

Is Wilmot guilty of over-simplification, or of presenting a partisan, pro-British picture?

I do not think so. His facts are marshalled dispassionately and analytically. On personalities he is, for example, on the one hand prepared to record occasions of unfortunate tactlessness of Montgomery and, on the other, to write of Eisenhower: "He may not have been one of the great captains but he was a man to whom the great captains of the day gladly paid allegiance. Universally trusted, he evoked spontaneous affection, respect and loyalty....."

His carefully balanced documentation of the military and strategic arguments in support of his main thesis on why we are in the doldrums today renders his conclusions difficult to dispute.

Civilians, as well as those who served, will enjoy his brilliant descriptive passages on the conduct of the war. And all who remember the patience with which British tank commanders—bearing the brunt of German armour in Normady in order to free the way for an American break-out— suffered British and American criticism of Monty's "failure at Caen," will derive satisfaction from his explosion of this hoary myth, born of uninformed criticism on both sides of the Atlantic.

What of the future? The two most serious miscalculations of the second World War concerned, Wilmot maintains, the Soviet Union: Hitler's miscalculation of Russian military strength and Roosevelt's miscalculation of Russian political ambition. These two errors helped to establish the Soviet Union's dominance in Europe. Western civilization cannot afford to miscalculate again.

History has shown that the only policy the Soviet Union respects is one of firmness and strength. It is to be hoped that we have learnt our lesson and that the citizens of democracy will never again be so sorely disappointed in the fruits of victory.

CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT

Yet let us not forget Churchill's tribute to the memory of Franklin Roosevelt at a dinner of the Pilgrims' Society on April, 12th, 1948:

In Roosevelt's life and by his actions he changed, he altered decisively and permanently the social axis, the moral axis, of mankind by involving the New World inexorably and irrevocably in the fortunes of the Old. His life must therefore be regarded as one of the commanding events in human destiny.

And, if ever again the soldiers of the Old and the New World are called forth to battle, let us pray that their politicians will unite in remembering that victory in the field is not reward enough for those who give their lives to achive it.

MAN AND SOIL

It takes—or it may take—nature nine hundred years to make an inch of top soil, but only nine months to produce a baby. Every week half-a-million more people have to be fed, and if you accept the fact that it takes on an average two and a half acres of land to feed—and to clothe a human being, because the soil has to produce our clothes as well whether it is wool or textiles—and if we accept also the fact that there is less food available now than before the war, that means that we should be bringing into cultivation one and a quarter million more acres a week.

—Ritchie Calder.

Last Days Of Alexander

(Continued From Page 20

questions demand impossible answers." Alexander liked a sharp retort. He gave them all presents and sent them away unhurt.

At last the army reached the coast. After exploring a little way, Alexander returned to Patala (Hyderabad) at the head of the Indus delta, and reluctantly prepared to turn westward. He had arranged that part of the expedition should go by sea, while he himself would march along the coast with remainder.

The south-west monsoon was blowing, so that the naval contingent had to wait for favourable weather. But Alexander, after uttering a prayer that no other conqueror might ever get further, started out across the terrible desert of Gedrosia, now called Mekran. It was now the autumn of 325 B. C.

GRIM SUFFERING

This march, which lasted 60 days, was the most appalling of all the expereices Alexander's army had to endure. Their sufferings from heat, drought, famine and disease make grim reading: "Many were left along the route to die of sickness, fatigue, sunstroke or thirst; there was no one to carry them or to stay behind and look after them. Few out of many came through safely. The rest fell down in the sand as if into the sea, and so perished."

Here too, as always in disaster, Alexander's virtues shone brightest. He went on foot like his struggling soldiers, leading the way and keeping up their morale by his own indomitable courage.

One day they were on a long march through the burning desert when some reconnaissance troops found a very little water collected in a shallow river-bed. They scooped it up into a helmet and carried it to Alexander.

He took it and thanked them. Then in the sight of all, he poured it out on to the sand. "As this action the whole army was as much heartened as if every man had drunk the water that Alexander had poured away." The historian records this as his noblest deed.

Small wonder that when the remnant at last reached fertile country again, Alexander led them in an orgy of revelry that lasted for seven days.

The Indian adventure was over. Alexander visited his subject capitals, meting out rewards and punishments. He planned fresh conquests; but, says the historian, nothing would ever have satiated his ambition, "not even if he had added Europe to Asia and the Britannic Islands to Europe."

He took, for political reasons, a second wife, Stateira, the daughter of the Persian King whose conquest and death he had compassed. But he did not repudiate Roxane, who was with child and after his death, she was destined to destroy her rival, only to be murdered herself twelve years later with her son, Alexander's only heir.

IMPERISHABLE FAME

And so Alexander came to Babylon. For many months he had been troubled with evil omens, to which he set great store. Now in May 323 B.C., at the height of his power and in the flower of his manhood, he was struck down with a fever.

When his men knew that he must die, they passed his bed weeping, and received as a last salute a feeble wave of the King's right hand.

HE WAS NOT YET THIRTY-FOUR WHEN HE DIED.

Most of his conquests were divided among his generals. His Indian empire reverted to its owners, and his passage left hardly a trace except in legend.

But he won what most he craved—imperishable fame.

The Bicycle Is Here To Stay

(Continued from Page 2 Col. 1)

eastern part of the United States. In time, the country's annual output was 100,000 Ordinaries. Companies vied with each other to see which could turn out the bicycle with the largest front wheel. By 1836 the front wheel was five feet high, while the rear wheel was a scant 16 inches. A spill could be a real calamity.

About 1876, a notable development occurred in England when H. J. Lawson obtained patents on his Safety bicycle and went into production with J. K. Stanley. This model, unlike the Ordinary, featured two wheels of the same diameter and a chain drive which transmitted power from the pedals to the rear wheel. With the driver seated at a lower position, the machine was much safer to ride.

The Safety sent the Ordinary to the boneyard and sparked the bicycle craze of the 1890s. Col. Pope introduced his adaptation of it in America. It was advertised as "the fastest thing on wheels except the railroad". Doubtless this sort of inspired copy prompted some of its enormous appeal to the public.

Policemen pedalled down city streets in vain pursuit of young bucks guilty of exceeding the 10-mile-per-hour speed limit. Even at the slow pace, glamorous Lillian Russell created a traffic jam of admirers whenever she rode her goldplated two-wheeler in public.

The bicycle created a mass furore in the United States exceeded only by that set off by the automobile. Its hold on the public turned daredevil riders into the princes of the sports world. Some of the names became legend — for example, "Plugger Bill" Martin and the late Charlie "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy. One of the best-known carnival acts of the day was put on by Maurice Pardo, who balanced and propelled 25 persons on his two-wheeler.

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By 1900, some 300 manufacturers turned out 1,113,039 bicycles, a phenomenal figure for those days. These models were laboriously made by hand. (Today there are less than a dozen major bicycle manufacturers serving a nation of 19 million cyclists).

So great was the popular enthusiasm for two-wheelers that businessmen started complaining that everyone spent money for a bicycle and had no money left to buy other commodities. The shoe manufacturers in particular moaned that since many rode and few walked, there was little demand for shoes. Even hat manufacturers lobbied in Congress for a bill requiring the cap-wearing cyclists to purchase at least two felt hats a year.

The cycle boom ended in 1900, and only a few thousand bicycles were made in the years between 1900 and 1933. However, the bicycle fad had done more to hasten the age of mechanization than any other single product. Before the introduction of this machine, men who were skilled in the simple mechanical trades were few in number. Bicycle manufacturers designed tools and machinery to step up production. The bicycle craze in the '90s demanded large volume. This gave impetus to the improvement of metals, rubber and production methods.

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Early auto and airplane inventors and makers were nearly all bicycle men, and many bicycle principles were incorporated into the first cars and planes. Notable among these men were the Wright brothers, who operated a cycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, and triumphed over gravity with a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk. Without the bicycle, the development of automobiles and planes would have been retarded many years.

In the Depression, the cycle industry staged a remarkable comeback. Several factors were involved. Manufacturers realized that bicycles could be mass-produced to give the consumer maximum value. Thus an industry which had furnished the pattern for pioneer automobile production borrowed from the techniques it had fostered and the car builders had perfected. More children were riding bicycles than ever before, and boys and girls still make up the greater portion of the cycle market. Even grown-ups, men and women alike, discovered all over again that bikes provide an admirable means of exercise and fun.

The demand for bicycles shows no signs of lessening. Today, nearly two million bicycles are made annually, almost twice the number made in 1900. The population is growing, and the market increasing along with it. No doubt about it, the bicycle is here to stay.

World's Dullest Duel

In the early days of San Francisco, two men who became involved in a dispute usually fought a duel with pistols, and after they had shot at each other a few times, honour was satisfied.

One of the city's famous duelling legends concerns William M Gwin, an ambitious young politician of the early 1850's, who became the first United States Senator from California. Gwin quarrelled with one Joseph McCorckle in 1855 and the two men met in a duel north of the Presidio, several miles from the Gwin home.

Arrrangements were made for relays of messengers to carry news of the battle to Mrs. Gwin. The first messenger dashed into the Gwin living room and shouted, "The first fire has been exchanged! No one is hurt!"

"Thank God!" cried Mrs. Gwin and knelt in prayer.

An hour later a second messenger brought the news: "The second fire has been exchanged! No one is hurt!"

"Praised be the Lord!" cried Mrs. Gwin.

A third messenger found Mrs. Gwin busy in her kitchen.

"The third fire has been exchanged! No one is hurt!"

"That's good," said Mrs. Gwin.

When the fourth messenger arrived Mrs. Gwin was at dinner.

"The fourth fire has been exchanged, Mrs. Gwin!" he cried. "No one is hurt! What do you think of that?"

"I think there has been some mighty poor shooting," said Mrs. Gwin.

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Vietnam Problem Is Part Of Asia's Resurgence

COMMUNISM, NOT DIRECT ISSUE IN STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

The French have their case in Indo-China. So has the Vietnam government. A spokesman of the Vietnam point of view explained his case to J. Alvarez Del Vayo, the noted Spanish Commentator, who has presented this case in this article.

FEW people realize what a headache the Indo-Chinese struggle is for the French. It not only threatens France with bankruptcy but it makes little sense from the viewpoint of European security. The officers who constitute the cadres of the French army in Indo-China amount to as many as will be required for the ten divisions France has promised to contribute to NATO. Small wonder, then, that the distinguished economic expert, Pierre Mendes-France, Radical deputy and French delegate to the International Monetary Fund, should have proposed that the government open talks with the Ho Chi Minh regime.

Even better evidence that the French would like a settlement is to be found in the statement by Foreign Minister Schuman that France "would not refuse an accord which would put an end to that conflict under conditions which would be honorable," and in the decision to send a Parliamentary mission to Indo-China to study the situation in all its aspects, writes the author in "THE NATION".

Today it is not so much the French who must be convinced of the desirability of a settlement in Indo-China as official Washington. Above all, Western opinion needs to be informed on the real issues in Indo-China.

Unlike the Indonesian Republic, which was in a position to wage an excellent public-relations campaign in the United States, the Vietnam Republic is little known. Recently I had a chance to talk about the war in Indo-China with a remarkable Vietminh leader, educated in England, actively associated with Ho Chi Minh, and now in Geneva for several months' study of the specialized agencies of the U.N. He prefers, on account of his position, to remain anonymous, but I can vouch for the fact that he speaks with authority. The following report of what he had to say in answer to a series of questions from me throws light on the situation in Indo-China.

Not A Bunch Of Commies

"Since arriving in Europe I have read and heard the most fantastic things about the Vietnam Republic. Most of the people who condemn us as a collection of Communists ignore both the origin of our fight and our purposes. From the very beginning of the Japanese occupation of Indo-China there was a resistance movement which included nationalists of every tendency. As Japanese strength was reduced by the American offensive, we were able to establish several liberation zones in the mountains of northern Indo-China, and when Japan finally collapsed, the resistance movement, under Vietminh direction, seized power in Hanoi and thus the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born.

"People here talk as if there were two real governments, ours and one headed by the Emperar, Bao Dai. But Bao Dai is no ruler. He exists only because the French colonialists forced the hand of the French government, whose more intelligent members wanted a settlement with us. The only juridical claim Bao Dai can put forward is the false theory about his abdication. It is suggested that since his abdication was brought about by force, it has no legal validity and he is therefore the legitimate ruler of Vietnam. The answer to that argument can be found in the language of his abdication itself. Nowhere does it indicate pressure but rather a dignified readiness to make all sacrifies beneficial to the nation.

"We are not fighting Bao Dai and we are not even fighting France, which after all is a democratic republic, or the French people, who like ourselves are fond of freedom. If they had behaved differently and instead of seeking our destruction by force had really wanted to come to terms with us, we would not be fighting the colonialists either. We are fighting only those who seek by ruse of violence to reestablish their domination.

"Vietnam is not a one-party state, as is so widely assumed. Its government is chosen through popular elections. The constitution is republican, non-socialist. The Parliament is entrusted with the supreme powers of the Republic. The President of Vietnam resembles the President of the United States much more than the French President. But he differs in that he is elected by the Parliament from among its members. He chooses the Prime Minister from the Parliament.

Democratic Government

"An important feature of the Vietnam constitution, confirming its democratic structure, is the provision creating the Parmanent Committee of the People's Parliament, composed of the President and the vice-president of the Assembly along with twelve permanent and three alternate members elected by the Assembly. In this way parliamentary control is assured in any emergency. For instance, as a consequence of the war the National Assembly elected in January, 1946, is today dispersed, but its Permanent Committee follows the government everywhere and is always consulted before any important decree is issued. Of the twenty-seven posts in the government, six are held by Communists two by Socialists four by Democrats, one by a member of the Revolutionary League, one by a member of the Nationalist Party, the others being distributed among independents or representatives of religious groups (two Roman Catholics and one Buddhist). One must remember that one of the first decrees of the government proclaimed freedom of faith, fixing as national festivals both Buddha's and Christ's birthdays. In spite of heavy pressure from the Vatican we have many good Catholics on our side. They know that they have not been and will not be molested in their belief.

"The chief item in the government's broad program is agrarian reform. The Western powers don't understand the feeling of Asia about this. Take Korea. The strongest weapon of the North Koreans and Chinese is not the Russian planes you hear so much about; it is the support of the peasants.

"In Indo-China it is exactly the same. "To gain the peasantry is the way to become Emperor', said Mencius, the Chinese sage. Vietnam has followed this maxim. Peasants constitute the great majority of the population. In the strictest democratic conception they ought to receive, and have received, the most attention. From the outset the Republic has taken various measures to improve their lot. Every citizen over eighteen years who asks for it receives seven acres of land belonging to the state, with the obligation to till them. After two years the land becomes his property. The Republic has also distributed land belonging to French colonialists and Vietnamese traitors. To help the peasants overcome many difficulties of cultivation, the government is granting them ever-increasing financial assistance. Finally the government is encouraging the BIEN DIEN movement promoted by certain rich patriots. This movement consists of a kind of emulation among landlords to put their rice field wholly or partially, temporarily or permanently, at the disposition of a local community, a fighting group, or the nation itself. Co-operatives and the labor-exchange associations — of which there are already nearly 20,000—make it possible for peasants to exchange their agricultural experience and help one another in working the land.

Support Of The People

"As for the war, the outlook is not bad. From the start our strategy has been geared to a protracted war, not to an effort to achieve a quick solution. Time is working for us. The war is a terrible burden but it is still worse for the French, who are obliged to maintain an expeditionary army. Besides, you cannot separate the destiny of Indo-China from the destiny of all Asia, and in Asia the liberation movements are bound to win, sooner or later. The Vietnam problem is only part of the crisis of colonialism, and of the resurgence of Asia.

"We are accused of receiving military aid from Communist China, but if are receiving any aid—I say IF—it would hardly match the aid the United States is giving France to liquidate us.

The whole discussion of the threat of 'Communist expansion' seems rather beside the point in Asia, where the one vital business is the effort of the rural masses—half the world's population—to throw off the control, the EXISTING control, of the colonial powers and wipe out the landlord system through which they are exploited. Until this is accomplished which are not likely to worry too much about 'accusations' of the sort you hear from opponents."

PULLING A REBEL OUT OF A FOXHOLE

The Indo-China war continues. Vietnam troops, with the assistance of units of French forces, managed to liberate the vast territory between Song Ho and Song Fra-Ly, at the South East of Hing Giang and north of Thai Minh. This could not have been carried out without the help of amphibious craft—similar to the British "DUCKS". Photo shows an officer of a French unit pulling a rebel out of a foxhole South East of Tonkin.

PLOUGHING THROUGH ICY WATERS

Iron conditions face the British Navy in Korean waters and in this picture H. M. S. MOUNTS BAY is seen gently nosing her way through the ice to pass mail to H.M.S. BELFAST. In the background is seen H.M.S. COSSACK. Earlier the three ships ploughed their way through thick ice to bombard enemy positions on the mainland.

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